هكذا من الأصل

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper R London, Thursday, September 4, 1997 No. 35,617

TODAY: HEALTH SCIENCE Aids to the Medicine Cabinet, Page 10

Gary Way/Agence France-Presse

SOLE SURVIVOR — A Phnom Penh airport rescue worker rushing a Thai toddler from the wreckage of a Vietnam Airlines jet that crashed on Wednesday. All 65 other people on board were killed. Page 6.

Funeral Route Is Lengthened As Diana's Mourners Grow

Royal Family Breaks Silence

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Bowing to growing public pressure, Buckingham Palace officials announced Wednesday a significant expansion in the processional route for Saturday's funeral for Diana, Princess of Wales, in their latest effort to accommodate unprecedented crowds of mourners.

The royal family also issued its first public statement since the death of Diana in Paris early Sunday, with members saying they were "deeply touched" by the outpouring of grief.

Palace officials and the royal family have come under mounting criticism for the way they have handled events since Diana's death.

There were complaints that the royal family's silence was a sign that it was out of touch with the public and that the processional route outlined earlier in the week was far too short to handle the huge numbers of people who want to attend.

Late Wednesday afternoon, palace officials said that Diana's coffin would be moved Friday from the Chapel Royal in St. James's Palace to Kensington Palace, her residence in Kensington Gardens at the western end of Hyde Park.

The change in plans more than doubles the route of the funeral procession that will bear Diana's coffin to Westminster Abbey, where the funeral services will be held, and will give far more people a chance to glimpse the funeral cortege.

Well over a million people are expected to try to witness the events Saturday.

The palace also announced that Prince Charles, the heir to the throne who was divorced from Diana a year ago, and his two sons, William and Harry, will return to London on Friday to pay their respects to Diana in private. They have been at Balmoral castle in Scotland for several weeks.

Queen Elizabeth II and other members of the royal family will return to London by overnight train in time to attend Saturday's services.

The statement issued by the family said, "All the royal family, especially the Prince of Wales, Prince William and Prince Harry, are taking strength from the overwhelming support of the public, who are sharing their tremendous sense of loss and grief. They are deeply touched and enormously grateful."

Officials at Buckingham Palace, which is charged with organizing the

See FUNERAL, Page 4

Photo Industry 'Damaged'

Agency Employees Deny Crash Interference

By Anne Swardson
Washington Post Service

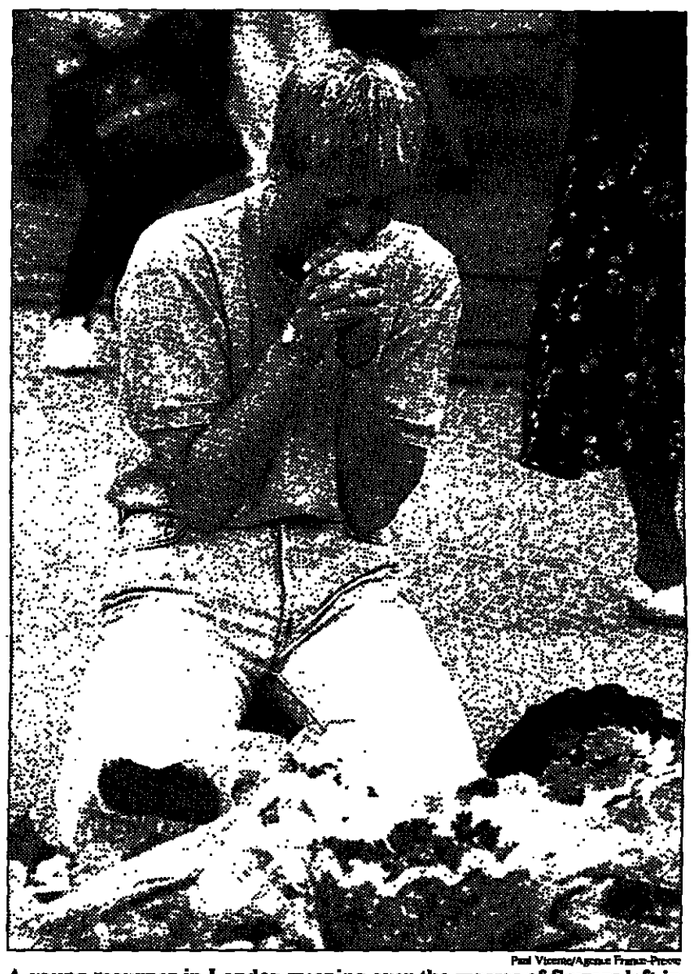
PARIS — The photo agencies that make a living opening up the lives of celebrities closed ranks Wednesday and went on the defensive after seven of their employees were placed under investigation in the death of Diana, the Princess of Wales, and two others.

Several of the photographers vehemently denied they had interfered with police as Diana lay injured in the crushed Mercedes early Sunday morning. One said he took her pulse and told her help was coming, another said he had not followed the car but merely came across it on his way home.

But the image of these agencies that snap the glamorous and the grotesque seemed likely to be smeared whether the photographers were cleared or not.

The tragedy of Diana "has not only

See PRESS, Page 4



Paul Vicente/Agence France-Presse

A young mourner in London weeping over the masses of flowers left in front of Kensington Palace to honor the dead Diana, Princess of Wales.

Mahathir's $20 Billion Market Cure

By Thomas Fuller
Special to the Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR — After weeks of trying to bolster Malaysia's slumping stock market by cajoling investors and threatening speculators, Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad announced Wednesday that the government would inject up to $20 billion into the market to support share prices.

"This is our plan to defend our economy," Mr. Mahathir said after the stock market closed down 5.65 percent for the day, continuing a slide that has shaved off more than 40 percent of the market's value since March. "We are trying ways to save our country."

But analysts immediately questioned whether the 60 billion ringgit rescue plan — roughly equivalent in value to Malaysia's entire annual federal budget — would work.

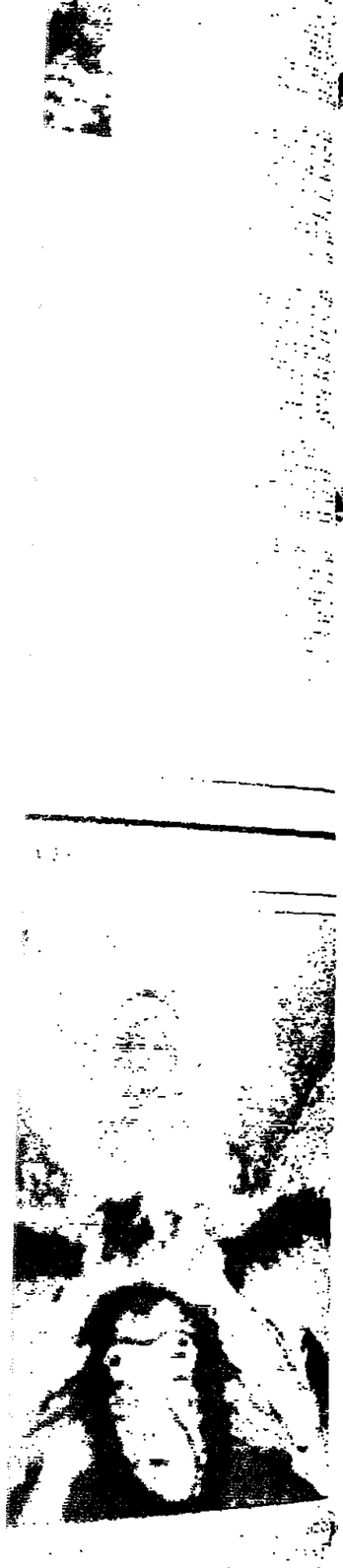
They also noted that deploying that much money was likely to drastically reduce the liquidity of Malaysia's financial system, drying up investment capital and possibly harming the economy. The plan, Mr. Mahathir said, would be financed partly by issuing bonds through Khazanah Nasional Bhd., an investment agency attached to the Ministry of Finance, and partly through other unnamed local institutions.

"You can't actually take 60 billion ringgit out of the money market all at once," said a researcher at a Kuala Lumpur finance house who asked not to be identified.

"And even if you take the money out over the next four to eight weeks, you're going to see liquidity dry up and interests rates rise."

But Mr. Mahathir was confident that the plan was viable. "We have enough money to do this," he said. "There is no problem raising money in Malaysia. It can come from many sources." The state-run Employees Provident Fund had more than 100 billion ringgit, he added.

See MALAYSIA, Page 4



Asians Insist on Japan-China Balance

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — When Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto of Japan concluded a tour of Southeast Asia in Singapore in January, he called for regular meetings between Japanese and ASEAN heads of government in a speech that appeared to mark a new phase in the competition for regional influence between Japan and China.

But the outcome of Mr. Hashimoto's initiative for exclusive summit meetings between ASEAN, the Association of South East Asian Nations, and Japan — the group's largest single source of aid, trade and foreign investment — will not be quite as he had hoped.

Diplomats of ASEAN countries — seeking to draw China fully into regional consultations and balance it against that of other major players, especially Japan — have extended his idea by inviting China and South Korea, as well as Japan, to a meeting in Malaysia in December that would be the first gathering of East Asian heads of government.

"We didn't reject Mr. Hashimoto's proposal," a Malaysian official said Wednesday. "We just enlarged it. We need to pursue a policy of inclusion and balance, especially with China and Japan."

As Mr. Hashimoto arrives in Beijing on Thursday for a four-day official visit to try to achieve a better balance in Japan's uneasy relations with China, so smaller neighbors of East Asia's two goliaths are working to achieve a new balance in the region's geo-politics.

China's president, Jiang Zemin, has already accepted ASEAN's invitation to take part in the East Asian summit meeting in December, leaving Mr. Hashimoto and South Korea's president or prime minister no option but to accept as well.

"These tactics were not intended as a snub to Tokyo," said a Southeast Asian diplomat. "Japan remains a cornerstone of our regional relations. But Japan and

NEWS ANALYSIS

the rest of East Asia must adjust to China's increasing power and influence."

Japan's investments in the nine countries of ASEAN — Brunei, Burma, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam — amount to nearly one-third of its total overseas investments. Japan is ASEAN's top trading partner, accounting for one-fifth of the group's total trade.

But China's economy, with its enormous potential market of 1.2 billion consumers, has been growing at an average rate of 10 percent a year for more than a decade — far faster than Japan's.

"High growth in China will give an added 1 percent to 2 percent growth to other East Asian countries that have much trade with, and investment in, China," Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's senior minister, said recently.

Prime Minister Li Peng of China pointed out on a visit to Southeast Asia last month that trade between China and ASEAN had more than tripled since 1990 to reach $20.4 billion in 1996.

"China also has the ability to invest in ASEAN countries," he noted. "The mutually beneficial cooperation between China and ASEAN is not an expediency — it is a long-term strategy with the future in mind."

Southeast Asian officials said that if China is encouraged to concentrate on increased regional trade and investment, it would develop an even stronger vested interest than it has now in maintaining peace and stability.

"After a few years of 'learning,' China has now taken up multilateralism as one of its strategies in dealing with the Asia-Pacific region," said Jusuf Wanandi, chairman of the supervisory board of Indonesia's Center for Strategic and International Studies. "This will give China the chance to participate fully and responsibly in the region as one of its great powers."

AGENDA

Sinn Fein Leader Vows 'Compromise'

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Gerry Adams, the Irish republican leader on a tour of the United States, promised Wednesday that Sinn Fein would go into all-party talks on Northern Ireland in a spirit of compromise.

"Compromise, compromise, compromise," the Sinn Fein leader said at a Washington press conference.

"It is in a spirit of generosity, accommodation and preparedness to come to a compromise that we would go into these talks."

Visa for Taiwan Chief

WASHINGTON (AFP) — The United States has granted a transit visa to President Lee Teng-hui of Taiwan to allow him U.S. stopovers on his way to and from Panama.

The Associated Press

IMPRESARIO — Rudolf Bing, who led the Metropolitan Opera for 22 years, died at 95. Page 3.

Books ..... Page 10.
Crossword ..... Page 10.
Opinion ..... Pages 8-9.
Sports ..... Pages 18-19.
The Intermarket ..... *Page 7.*
The IHT on-line www.iht.com

BUSINESS/FINANCE Page 11.
Lufthansa Plans Low-Cost Carrier

The Dollar		
New York	Wednesday @ 4 P.M.	previous close
DM	1.8185	1.8344
Pound	1.586	1.5915
Yen	120.835	121.575
FF	6.1206	6.1722

The Dow		
change	Wednesday close	previous close
+14.86	7894.64	7879.78

S&P 500		
change	Wednesday @ 4 P.M.	previous close
+0.28	927.85	927.57

Newsstand Prices			
Bahrain	1.000 BD	Malta	55 c
Cyprus	C £ 1.00	Nigeria	125.00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 DKr	Oman	1.250 OR
Finland	12.00 FM	Qatar	10.00 QR
Gibraltar	£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland	IR £ 1.00
Great Britain	£ 0.90	Saudi Arabia	10 SR
Egypt	£E 5.50	S. Africa	R12 + VAT
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dh
Kenya	K. SH. 160	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$ 1.20
Kuwait	700 Fils	Zimbabwe	Zm.$30.00

Charles's Suffering Leaves Britain Cold

By Christine Spolar and Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Not even tragedy has raised Prince Charles in the esteem of his countrymen.

The cool, remote Prince of Wales may be weeping over the death of his former wife, Diana, Princess of Wales, if tabloid tales are true, but the British public appears to be oddly unmoved by his sorrow.

Charles, whose dour demeanor, eccentric enthusiasms and affair with a married woman have long made him the loser to Diana in the competition for public affection, has said nothing publicly and issued no statement since Diana was killed in an auto accident with her companion, Dodi al Fayed, and a driver early Sunday. But, according to press accounts, he is suffering deeply.

He has been roaming the moors of Scotland, contemplating his sorrow over the loss of his former wife, The Daily Mail said. Red-eyed and sleepless, he is totally distraught, The Sun said.

But many media commentators urged the heir to the throne to heed his former wife's example, loosen up and reach out to his subjects in the same open-hearted way she did — or risk his future and that of the House of Windsor.

Among the throngs of mourners in London, few people are shedding tears for the prince. Diana touched them in a special way, they say, but talk of Charles turns the conversation cold. As cold, some noted, as he himself appears to be.

"He's full of guilt — and he should be," said Vanessa Belton, who stood in line with thousands of others to sign a book of condolence at St. James's Palace in memory of Diana. "If he'd loved her — and all she wanted was her love returned

See PRINCE, Page 4

In Korea, Land Mines Mean Peace

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

MUNSAN, South Korea — Some of the fields and forests scattered around the gash of barbed wire and tank traps that separates the two Koreas are so green and gorgeous that one wants to dash through the fields in sheer exuberance at the beautiful terrain.

But that would be a mistake, and the risk is underscored by the occasional maimed deer that limps through the area. Some of the ground north of this sleepy town near the North Korean border has been salted with mines by U.S. and South Korean forces to deter a North Korean attack.

The campaign by Diana, Princess of Wales, and others against land mines helped focus international attention on the issue, forcing President Bill Clinton to enter the United States into negotiations with about 100 countries aiming at banning anti-personnel land mines by the end of the year. The ban would not cover such other mines as anti-tank mines.

But the Clinton administration is seeking an exception for the Korean Peninsula, so that in areas like this new mines could continue to be laid indefinitely.

The reason the administration favors the continuing use of mines in Korea is that if the usual image associated with land mines is that of Angolan or Cambodian children without legs, here it is a bit different.

In South Korea, there are countless land mines, but they are in restricted areas that cause few casualties. Also, many American troops and South Korean civilians feel safer because of

See MINES, Page 4

Healthy Volunteers Line Up to Test Experimental AIDS Vaccines

By Rick Weiss
Washington Post Service

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — Inside a small and nearly windowless downtown medical clinic, Tim Lynch rolls up one sleeve of his T-shirt and looks straight ahead, trying not to notice the stainless steel needle being unsheathed beside him.

Mr. Lynch, who is 35 and gay, is not infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. But if all goes well in the next few weeks his body will behave very much as though it were.

A St. Louis University vaccine researcher, Robert Belshe, leans forward, slides the needle into Mr. Lynch's arm and pushes the plunger on the syringe, propelling about a million specially modified viruses into the man's muscle.

They are canarypox viruses, which cause disease in birds but are harmless in people. Each one has been genetically engineered to contain three extra genes that are normally found only in HIV. The goal is to introduce some of the hallmarks of HIV to Mr. Lynch's immune system, so he can build up a SWAT team of antibodies and white blood cells capable of fighting off a real infection, should one ever occur.

Mr. Lynch is one of thousands of healthy people in the United States who have agreed to lease their immune systems to science for a period of months or years, as part of the quest to develop an AIDS vaccine. It is a quest that has proven exceedingly and unexpectedly difficult.

AIDS vaccine researchers have endured so many disappointments in the past decade that some began to think their mission was impossible. HIV has shrugged off dozens of experimental formulations that almost certainly would have felled lesser viruses. Meanwhile, progress has been hampered by a lack of investment from private vaccine developers and a federal research program criticized as lacking in leadership.

Yet a new, if cautious, optimism has emerged among many AIDS vaccine researchers in the past year or so. Using salvaged bits of information from otherwise failed experiments, scientists have been developing a picture of what a successful AIDS vaccine would look like — then building and testing vaccines along those lines and getting them into human trials. Increasingly, the results of those trials have been offering up more good news than

See AIDS, Page 4

Village Deep in Bush / **Complex Image of Dictator**

Weeds, Rust and Mold Rule Bokassa's 'Imperial Court'

By James Rupert
Washington Post Service

BERENGO, Central African Republic — Among the crumbling buildings of what he once called his "imperial court," Jean-Bedel Bokassa is buried in an unmarked grave. In a yard of dirt and weeds, the grave's rough, concrete slab suggests that one of Africa's most notorious tyrants has come to a universally scorned end.

The concrete slab is wrong.

Mr. Bokassa died of a heart attack in November at age 75. To Westerners, he was a comic-book villain, but in the country he ruled ruinously for 14 years, his image is complex. He is hated by some, but forgiven and admired by many.

In 1965, an ambitious Colonel Bokassa overthrew the government of President David Dacko and ruled at megalomaniacal whim. He awarded himself promotions — general, marshal of the republic, president for life — but each proved insufficient. In 1977, he declared himself Emperor Bokassa I. His coronation ceremony, in imitation of Napoleon's, cost tens of millions of dollars.

In addition to his waste of scarce riches in a poor economy, the uncomic side of Mr. Bokassa's rule was a reign of terror in which he routinely had opponents killed, sometimes beating them himself. Years later, in a trial, his cook and other witnesses testified that he had them butcher, cook and serve him his victims for dinner.

IN 1979, he ordered the execution of children who had protested being ordered to wear school uniforms decorated with his portrait. A few months later, when he was in Libya on a visit, France sent a planeload of troops to reinstall Mr. Dacko in power.

Mr. Bokassa spent eight years in exile but returned in 1987 to face trial on charges of murder, torture and cannibalism. He was convicted of murder and imprisoned, but his sentence was commuted in 1993. From Bangui, the Central African Republic's sleepy capital, it is an 80-kilometer (50-mile) drive through the patchy remains of a receding equatorial forest to Mr. Bokassa's native village, Berengo. Stands of massive, vine-draped trees loom over banana and palm groves, manioc and corn fields.

The first sign of Mr. Bokassa's village is the concrete runway of his airport, now abandoned except for a handful of French soldiers who maintain it as an emergency landing strip for French Air Force planes based at Bangui.

The green steel gates of Mr. Bokassa's compound are higher than 3 meters (10 feet) — but they are ajar. Inside, jungle has gone much of the way toward reclaiming what once were lawns and gardens. Mr. Bokassa's villa is intact, but nailed shut. One hot day recently, village youngsters stripped off their clothes to leap from the second-floor balcony into dull green rainwater that half-filled the swimming pool.

> ***If a dictator was 'good for your tribe, but bad for your country,' you notice the former a lot more than the latter.***

Weeds, rust and mold inhabit guest houses, barracks, watchtowers, a radio station, garages and a small plant for making phonograph albums. In a movie theater, shreds of moldering velvet hang from the empty wooden frames of nearly 200 seats.

The only personal reminder of Mr. Bokassa is a bronze, nearly 4-meter-tall statue of him, seven stars on his epaulets and pistol on his hip. Standing unmounted on the crumbling asphalt of a driveway, it rocks if you push it.

The compound's only residents are a few teachers for an agricultural school that the government tried to establish with support from the Opportunities Industrialization Centers, based in Philadelphia. The school is supposed to train villagers to improve their crops, raise better chickens and the like.

But the school — like the government, the republic's first freely elected one — doesn't really function these days and "might not be restarted," said Felix Yanguere, its manager.

Local villagers have damaged the school's efforts to renovate some of the buildings, he said. "They want us to leave," he explained. "They regard the compound as Bokassa's property and say the government should give it back to his family."

Mr. Bokassa's family plans a real monument to him at his crude gravesite, residents said. While only the concrete slab and weeds are visible, they said, the grave is actually a two-room, underground tomb — a tiled chamber for the coffin and, through a door, a small parlor furnished with Mr. Bokassa's favorite armchair, reading glasses and a Bible.

The villagers, related in various ways to Mr. Bokassa, were hesitant to discuss him with a foreign visitor. His enemies "say he was a killer, but the people were ready to take him back" as ruler, said a man who gave his name as Pascal. "Unfortunately, he is gone."

That people of Mr. Bokassa's Mbaka tribe remain loyal to him is unsurprising. For many Africans, the tribal identities of countless generations are far more powerful than their more recently invented national identities.

IF A dictator was "good for your tribe, but bad for your country," you notice the former a lot more than the latter, said Robert Ngouyombo, a teacher at the agricultural school.

Like American political bosses of the past, "the African Big Man is forgiven many vices — and certainly corruption — as long as he takes care of his own, as long as he receives the people who wait in his courtyard with a problem for him to solve," said a senior Western diplomat who has served in numerous African countries. "If he doesn't, it doesn't take them long to put poison in his food."

Beyond his tribe, Mr. Bokassa commands a respect, even a mystique, that befuddles Westerners horrified by his excesses.

"Many people respect him because he knew how to command and had the strength to do it," said Christian Panika, a news editor at state-run Radio Central Africa.

While Mr. Bokassa's most enduring obsession was with power, titles and medals, a lesser one was with building things.

Central Africans "remember that, in his early years, he was the most aggressive builder we had seen," said Prosper N'Douba, a psychologist who is chief spokesman for the government. Mr. Bokassa brought electricity to Bangui and paved the roads to nearby towns, he said.

"Even if there was a personality cult, in return, things got done," Mr. N'Douba said.

A diplomat added that this "left an impression on a country where almost no government in the last century, colonial or independent, has improved people's lives."

James Rupert/The Washington Post

A bronze statue of Bokassa standing in his compound in his native village, Berengo. His tomb is visible in the background.

Argentine Flights Seen as a Hazard

Near Collisions Are Frequent

By Calvin Sims
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — One recent morning, air traffic controllers here advised the crew of an Avianca Airlines flight arriving from Bogota that the airport was closed because of low clouds and that the plane should proceed to an airport 650 kilometers to the northwest, where the skies were clear.

But as the Avianca plane, running low on fuel, approached that airport in Cordoba Province an hour later, controllers told the pilots that it was too cloudy to land there. They were told to fly 325 kilometers (200 miles) farther northwest to an airport in La Rioja Province, where the plane finally touched down with only 14 minutes of fuel left.

The same day, three other international flights to Buenos Aires came dangerously close to running out of fuel because inadequately informed controllers directed them to airports that were also closed because of poor visibility.

That series of errors and others, including a growing number of near collisions in the air in recent months, have led to a major debate over the safety of Argentina's airports and its antiquated air traffic control systems, which are handling an increasing number of international flights.

"It's a disaster waiting to happen," said Enrique Pineyro, a safety official for the country's Airline Pilots Association. "The system is so outdated and lacking in new technology that air controllers are not even aware of the weather conditions at the airports to which they are routing planes."

In recent weeks, the pilots' union has issued numerous public warnings, contending that serious deficiencies in the country's air monitoring systems, airport infrastructure and the training of controllers have made air travel in Argentina unsafe.

The pilots say that many controllers have difficulty communicating with pilots of foreign airlines because the controllers have only rudimentary command of English. Some pilots say that controllers often give them incorrect landing coordinates and weather information.

An official at the U.S. Embassy in Buenos Aires who is an expert on air safety corroborated much of what the pilots have been saying. The official said that passengers flying into Argentina have reason to be worried about their safety.

Underscoring the gravity of the recent rerouting problem, the International Air Transport Association, which represents 270 airlines worldwide, expressed deep concern over the episode in a letter to the Argentine Air Force, which oversees the country's airports and monitors air traffic.

"Diversions to airports are not uncommon and should not have caused a problem of the magnitude that these airplanes experienced in Argentina," Al Castan, the association's infrastructure director for Latin America and the Caribbean, said in a telephone interview.

After the pilots issued a statement disclosing the dangerous reroutings and the near collisions, the air force announced that it had dismissed several top officials and staff members responsible for air control in the country's northern region.

President Carlos Saul Menem said the recent problems demonstrated the need to privatize 30 major airports. But air safety experts said privatizing Argentina's airports would not solve the problems. This system, they said, needs to be overhauled.

A New Twist On the Cash Gore Raised

Diversion of a Portion Raises Legal Problem

By Bob W...

WASHINGTON ... $120,000 in cam... personally soli... President Al Gore ... account not cover... stead went into ... count subject to ... The money ... donors the vice ... from his White H... contributions to the ... al Committee. ... made public by Mr. ... "The distinction ... Attorney General ... the absence of ... government officials ... donations as a ... commend appointments ... erit counsel to ... activities for ... Soft money ... tions not intended ... candidates but ... ing" and other ... tivities such as ... While it must ... given in unlimited ... Hard money ... valued by campaigns ... be used directly ... candidates. Ra... cific restrictions ... amount and ... Among those ... that such regulations ... be solicited ... Reno has mainta...

Temple Visit R...

WASHINGT... nance hearing ... Gore in a part... ied a public ... pearance last ... an innocent ... About two ... ground briefing ... near the White ... not a shred ... aide, that t... the 1996 ...

Rudolf Bing...

By James R...

NEW YOR... Bing, who ... iconic general ... Metropolitan ... to 1972 ... into the mod... new home ... died Tuesd... York. He ...

Mr. Bing ... Met as an ... prominent ... world ... European ... some of ... to the Met ... significant as ... for Americans ... he broke the ... barrier by ... Anderson in ...

He ran ... at the Met, ... to relish ... did not ... had run-in ... stars of the ... Maria Call... and Robert ... he "fired" ... the modern ... pans to ... simple. ... cessful ... back to the ...

His tenure ... ssating ... ira in Iowa ... offered h... the first ... long after ...

"He ... was the ... time, but ... the Met ... director ...

Away From Politics

• Vice ... the ... day ... to ... Miami, ... endum ... to greater ... assess ... decision ... true. ... future ...

• The Defense ... budget and ... planning ... of the ... ... pentagon ... sample, ... cessful ... back to the ... His tenure ... ssating ... ira in Iowa ... offered h... the first ... long after ...

• The District of Columbia ... system ... to ...

TRAVEL UPDATE

French Airline Plans Munich Runs

PARIS (Bloomberg) — Air Littoral SA, a French regional airline that formed a partnership with Germany's Lufthansa in June, said it would offer service to Munich from both Nice and Nantes beginning on Monday.

Both Air Littoral and Lufthansa will sell passengers tickets for those routes through a marketing practice known as code sharing.

U.S. Waterways Were Safer in '96

WASHINGTON (AP) — The nation's waterways got a little safer last year, while transportation deaths continued to climb on the roads.

Recreational boating led the decline with 714 fatalities in 1996, down from 832 a year earlier, according to the National Transportation Safety Board. As usual, the roads were the biggest killer, claiming 41,907 lives, up from 41,798 in 1995.

Comoros Lands Troops on a Secessionist Island

Reuters

MORONI, Comoros — Government troops on the Comoros ignored appeals from Africa and France and invaded the island of Anjouan on Wednesday to try to end a monthlong secession by force.

After days of saber-rattling and preparations, about 300 troops landed, according to the French Foreign Ministry in Paris and diplomats in Moroni, capital of the Indian Ocean archipelago.

President Mohamed Taki's government later confirmed the military operation and said it had begun late Tuesday night.

"The security forces are progressively re-establishing the republican order, the freedoms and the safety of persons in Anjouan, mainly in Mutsamudu and Domoni," the presidency said.

Diplomats said the invasion targets were Mutsamudu, the main town and port on Anjouan; the airport at Ouani, 7 kilometers east of Mutsamudu, and the town of Domoni.

Anjouan, the second-largest of the three islands that make up Comoros, seceded Aug. 3 after months of civil unrest and clashes between protesters and security forces in which several people were killed.

The smallest of the three islands, Moheli, followed suit, leaving Mr. Taki's government in control only on Grande Comore.

"This morning, a military operation launched by the government and aimed at taking control of strategic points on Anjouan is under way," a French Foreign Ministry spokesman, Yves Doutriaux, said in Paris.

With telephone, air and sea links to Anjouan apparently severed, there was scant information about the invasion.

Secessionists on Anjouan had earlier pledged to defend the island to the death.

Unconfirmed reports from Anjouan that reached Moroni said the government troop ships were anchored at Ouani. They said the ships either had been repulsed at Mutsamudu or that the government forces had chosen to avoid the heavily defended main town.

France repeated earlier calls for negotiations aimed at a peaceful settlement. The government in Paris has opposed the secessions.

Political leaders on the two secessionist islands have disagreed on whether they want full independence, a return to French rule or greater autonomy.

But they are unanimous in their assertions that the Comoros federation, formed after independence from France in 1965, has brought only poverty, political instability and a series of coups to the country of 670,000 people.

The French mercenary Bob Denard has played a prominent role in several of the coups. But there was no suggestion he was involved with either side Wednesday.

Poverty in Comoros contrasts with comparative prosperity on the island of Mayotte, which voted against independence in 1975 and remains under French rule.

Mr. Taki's government has asked the Organization of African Unity to postpone until October an all-party conference on the Comoran crisis, Pierre Yere, the organization's special envoy to Comoros, said Wednesday.

The talks are scheduled for Sept. 10 to 17 at the organization's headquarters in Ethiopia.

On Tuesday, the Organization of African Unity urged the government of Comoros to resolve the crisis peacefully.

The relaxing hotel in the heart of Zurich...

Hotel Sofitel Zürich
Stampfenbachstr. 60, CH-8035 Zurich
Telephone ++41 (0)1 363 33 63
Fax ++41-(0)1 363 37 18
Internet: http://www.sofitel.com

"I'm free. I can move wherever I want!"

Like birds, people enjoy their freedom. With International Health Insurance freedom means that you can live wherever you want and still have all the advantages of the welfare society. Fill in the coupon, or call us today. We will send you further information on how our Worldwide Health Insurance Card can be of help to you, 24 hours a day, all over the world.

International Health Insurance denmark a/s

Please send me the prospectus on Worldwide Health Insurance — Herald T
Name ... Age ...
Address ... Postal Code ...
City ... Country ...
Tel. ... Nationality ...
Send the coupon to: International Health Insurance denmark a/s

Denmark: Filipsgade 8, DK-2100 Copenhagen K, Tel. +45 33 15 30 99, Fax +45 33 32 29 60
Spain: Edif. El Ancla 605, E-29640 Fuengirola (Málaga), Tel +34 (9) 5 247 12 04, Fax +34 (9) 5 247 12 08
France: Nice Bi-Ville, 30, Avenue Jean Medecin, F-06000 Nice, Tel. +33 (0)4 92 17 42 42, Fax +33 (0)4 92 17 42 44
Web site: http://www.ihi.dk E-mail: ihi@ihi.net
4-9-97

OFFSHORE COMPANIES
FROM US$350
TAX PLANNING
We incorporate in Ireland and all other offshore jurisdictions.
Tax Planning undertaken.
For immediate service contact:
Elish Murphy, Director,
INTERNATIONAL COMPANY SERVICES (IRELAND) LTD
109 Lower Baggot Street, Dublin 2, Ireland
Tel: +353 1 661 8490
Fax: +353 1 661 8493
E-Mail: irl-info@ICSL.com
http://www.ICSL.com

Are You Prepared ?
1997 & 1998 Will Generate Major Currency Moves.
These moves will directly affect the value of your Portfolio. Prepare yourself to take advantage of these moves by calling today.

SUPERIOR	Selection of Managed Accounts
OUTSTANDING	Global Currency Analysis
EXCEPTIONAL	Execution Forex or Futures
MINIMUMS	$10,000 to $5,000,000 (USD)
COMMISSION	2-5 FX Spreads Futures $12-$36

Peter G. Catranis
Forex & Futures Specialist

For My Complimentary Services Guide, Latest Research Reports, Opinions and Performance Records Call (24 hours) Toll-Free.

Australia	1800125944	Belgium	080015880	Brazil	0008119215513
Colombia	980120837	Denmark	80016132	Finland	08001110054
France	0800902246	Greece	0800119213013	Germany	01308239886
Hong Kong	800967209	Israel	1771000102	Italy	167875928
Japan	0031125809	Korea	0038110243	Luxembourg	08004552
Mexico	958006784178	Netherlands	0862206857	N. Zealand	0800441880
Portugal	050112632	Singapore	8001202501	S.Africa	0800996337
Spain	900931007	Sweden	020793158	Switzerland	0800897213
Thailand	0018001912186 13	USA	8009945757	UK	0800966832

US-Toll Voice Line +714-376-8020 US-Toll Fax Line +714-376-8025

WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by AccuWeather.

Jetstream — Unseasonably Cold — Unseasonably Mild — Heavy Rain — Heavy Snow

North America

After a brief shot of autumnlike chill, the Northeast and New England will be sunny and milder this weekend. Sunny and pleasant in the Midwest Friday, but thunderstorms moving across the northern and central Plains will move in this weekend. Hot with afternoon thunderstorms in the Southwest.

Europe

Quite warm across eastern Europe from Romania northward to Poland and into western Russia Friday and Saturday, but thunderstorms rumbling across central Europe Friday will move in later Saturday into Sunday. Some sunshine in London, but cloudy and cool in Scotland with some rain.

Asia

High pressure will provide sunny and comfortable weather in Tokyo Friday, but humidity will increase on the weekend, and there may be a thundershower. Some sunshine and warm in Seoul, but a couple of showers are possible. Monsoonal rain will continue across southern India. Hot in central China.

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low W C/F
Algarve	30/86 19/66 s		29/84 20/68 s	
Amsterdam	22/71 12/53 pc		21/70 12/53 pc	
Ankara	21/70 3/37 s		22/71 6/43 s	
Athens	25/77 16/61 s		26/79 19/66 pc	
Barcelona	24/75 18/64 s		27/80 19/66 pc	
Belgrade	28/82 15/59 pc		29/84 16/61 pc	
Berlin	26/79 18/61 pc		23/73 13/55 pc	
Brussels	22/71 13/55 pc		22/71 13/55 pc	
Budapest	27/80 17/62 pc		28/82 17/62 c	
Copenhagen	23/73 14/57 pc		22/71 14/57 pc	
Costa Del Sol	29/84 18/64 s		29/84 21/70 s	
Dublin	17/62 8/46 c		14/57 7/44 pc	
Edinburgh	16/61 9/48 c		16/61 7/44 c	
Florence	31/88 17/62 s		31/88 18/64 s	
Frankfurt	27/80 16/61 pc		25/77 16/61 pc	
Geneva	23/73 14/57 sh		27/80 15/59 pc	
Helsinki	19/66 12/53 pc		22/71 13/55 pc	
Istanbul	23/73 15/59 pc		24/75 15/59 sh	
Kiev	16/61 7/44 pc		19/66 12/53 s	
Las Palmas	29/84 22/71 s		28/82 22/71 pc	
Lisbon	28/82 19/66 s		27/80 18/66 pc	
London	19/66 10/50 c		18/64 11/52 pc	
Madrid	36/97 17/62 pc		33/91 17/62 sh	
Mallorca	29/82 18/61 s		29/84 18/64 s	
Milan	30/86 18/64 pc		29/84 19/66 pc	
Moscow	14/57 7/44 pc		18/61 9/48 pc	
Munich	23/73 13/55 sh		23/73 14/57 pc	
Nice	29/84 21/70 s		28/82 21/70 pc	
Oslo	18/64 10/50 sh		19/66 11/52 pc	
Paris	23/73 11/52 pc		20/68 9/48 pc	
Prague	26/79 18/61 c		23/73 13/55 pc	
Reykjavik	13/55 10/50 r		12/53 7/44 pc	
Riga	21/70 14/57 c		20/68 15/59 c	
Rome	30/86 18/64 pc		28/82 18/64 pc	
St Petersburg	17/62 10/50 pc		18/64 14/57 pc	
Stockholm	20/68 15/59 c		21/70 13/55 pc	
Strasbourg	24/75 14/57 c		26/79 15/59 c	
Tallinn	19/66 13/55 c		19/66 14/57 c	
Tbilisi	17/62 10/50 r		19/66 10/50 pc	
Venice	28/82 17/62 pc		28/82 19/66 pc	
Vienna	29/84 16/61 sh		26/79 18/61 pc	
Warsaw	24/75 14/57 pc		24/75 13/55 pc	
Zurich	22/71 16/61 r		24/75 16/61 c	

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	44/111	27/80 s	43/109	27/80 s
Beirut	26/79	18/64 s	27/80	21/70 sh
Cairo	35/95	18/64 s	32/89	19/66 pc
Damascus	32/89	8/46 s	34/93	14/57 sh
Jerusalem	28/79	13/55 s	27/80	15/59 pc
Luxor	37/98	16/61 s	37/98	19/66 s
Riyadh	41/106	24/76 s	41/106	26/79 s

North America

	Today High C/F	Today Low W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low W C/F
Anchorage	17/62	9/48 pc	17/62	9/48 pc
Atlanta	29/79	13/55 s	25/77	14/57 s
Boston	20/68	10/50 pc	21/70	12/53 s
Chicago	22/71	10/50 s	23/73	12/53 s
Dallas	29/84	18/61 s	27/80	19/61 s
Denver	31/88	13/55 pc	30/86	11/52 t
Detroit	21/70	10/50 s	22/71	12/53 s
Honolulu	31/88	23/73 pc	32/89	24/75 pc
Houston	30/86	18/64 pc	27/80	19/64 pc
Los Angeles	31/88	19/66 s	31/88	17/62 pc
Miami	32/89	24/75 t	33/89	24/75 sh
Minneapolis	23/73	13/55 pc	25/77	14/57 t
Montreal	18/61	9/48 sh	17/62	10/50 pc
Nassau	31/88	24/75 pc	32/89	24/75 pc
New York	20/68	11/52 pc	21/70	12/53 s
Orlando	31/88	21/70 sh	29/84	20/68 pc
Phoenix	39/102	27/80 t	41/106	27/80 t
San Fran.	26/79	13/55 pc	24/75	13/55 pc
Seattle	24/75	12/53 pc	21/70	11/52 pc
Toronto	18/64	8/43 s	21/70	11/52 pc
Vancouver	18/64	9/48 pc	18/61	8/43 sh
Washington	22/71	12/53 pc	23/73	13/55 s

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low W C/F
Almaty	36/97	17/62 s	31/88	17/62 pc
Bali	31/88	19/66 s	31/88	21/70 s
Bangkok	32/89	23/73 sh	32/89	25/77 c
Beijing	33/91	22/71 s	31/88	18/64 s
Bombay	29/84	23/73 pc	29/84	24/75 c
Calcutta	32/89	24/75 pc	31/88	24/75 c
Chiang Mai	30/86	22/71 r	29/84	23/73 r
Colombo	29/84	24/75 pc	29/84	25/77 pc
Hanoi	27/80	24/75 r	30/86	26/79 r
Ho Chi Minh	32/89	23/73 c	31/88	24/75 c
Hong Kong	27/80	23/73 c	28/82	24/75 c
Islamabad	39/102	24/75 s	39/102	24/75 t
Jakarta	31/88	23/73 pc	31/88	23/73 pc
Karachi	32/89	23/73 s	31/88	25/77 s
K. Lumpur	32/89	22/71 pc	31/88	23/73 c
K. Kinabalu	31/88	23/73 r	31/88	23/73 sh
Manila	29/84	23/73 c	29/84	23/73 c
New Delhi	37/98	29/79 pc	35/95	26/77 sh
Phnom Penh	31/88	23/73 c	31/88	24/75 c
Phuket	32/89	23/73 sh	32/89	25/77 c
Rangoon	28/82	22/71 r	28/82	23/73 c
Seoul	27/80	18/61 s	27/80	18/64 s
Shanghai	27/80	23/73 c	29/84	23/73 pc
Singapore	31/88	22/71 c	31/88	23/73 pc
Taipei	31/88	24/75 c	31/88	24/75 c
Tokyo	28/82	23/73 r	28/82	26/79 c
Vientiane	29/84	22/71 r	27/80	23/73 r

Africa

Algiers	28/79	17/62 pc	31/88	19/66 pc
Cape Town	19/64	9/46 s	18/64	6/43 s
Casablanca	31/88	21/70 s	29/84	21/70 s
Harare	27/80	12/53 s	23/73	12/53 pc
Lagos	28/82	22/71 c	27/80	23/73 c
Nairobi	28/82	11/52 pc	28/79	12/53 pc
Tunis	27/80	19/66 r	27/80	18/64 c

Latin America

Buenos Aires	21/70	12/53 pc	19/66	9/46 c
Caracas	28/82	22/71 pc	29/84	23/73 pc
Lima	21/70	17/62 pc	22/71	18/64 pc
Mexico City	22/71	13/55 pc	23/73	13/55 pc
Rio de Janeiro	24/75	19/64 pc	28/78	19/66 pc
Santiago	13/55	8/43 r	14/57	-2/28 pc

Oceania

Auckland	16/61	12/53 r	16/61	9/48 r
Sydney	18/64	13/55 r	17/62	9/48 sh

Legends: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hce, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1997

A two-month trial subscription.
Save up to 60%

Try a special, low cost 2-month trial subscription to the International Herald Tribune to enjoy delivery to your home or office every morning **AND** save up to 60% off the newsstand price.

COUNTRY/CURRENCY		2 MONTHS NEWSSTAND PRICE	2 MONTHS OFFER PRICE	DISCOUNT OFF COVER PRICE
AUSTRIA	ATS	1,456	650	55%
BELGIUM/LUXEMB.	BEF	3,330	1,350	60%
DENMARK	DKK	750	360	54%
FINLAND	FIM	624	310	50%
FRANCE	FF	520	210	60%
GERMANY	DEM	182	72	60%
GREAT BRITAIN	£	47	22	53%
HONG KONG	HK$	679	284	57%
ITALY	ITL	145,600	58,000	60%
JAPAN	¥	26,000	12,150	53%
MALAYSIA	RM	182	101	44%
NETHERLANDS	NLG	195	78	60%
NORWAY	NOK	832	390	53%
SINGAPORE	S$	146	82	44%
SPAIN	PTAS	11,700	5,000	57%
SWEDEN	SEK	832	350	58%
SWITZERLAND	CHF	166	66	60%
USA	$	78	33	58%

FOR OTHER COUNTRIES, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR NEAREST IHT OFFICE

Yes, I would like to start receiving the International Herald Tribune.
☐ My check is enclosed (payable to the IHT)
Charge my: ☐ Amex ☐ Diners ☐ VISA ☐ Access ☐ MasterCard ☐ Eurocard
For ex-US and Asian prices, credit cards will be charged in French Francs at current rates
Card No. ... Exp. Date: ...
Signature: ...
For business orders, indicate your VAT No: ... (IHT VAT Number FR74732021126)
Mr/Mrs/Ms Family Name ...
First Name ... Job Title: ...
Mailing Address: ...
City/Code: ...
Country: ...
Home Tel No: ... Business Tel No: ...
E-Mail Address: ...
I got this copy of the IHT at: ☐ kiosk ☐ hotel ☐ airline ☐ other
☐ I do not wish to receive information from other carefully screened companies
4-9-97
Mail or fax to International Herald Tribune
EUROPE, MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA
181 Ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France
Fax: +33 1 41 43 92 10. Tel: +33 1 41 43 93 61
THE AMERICAS
850 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022-6275, USA
Fax: +1 212 755 8785. Tel: (toll free) 1-800-882-2884
ASIA
7/F Malaysia Bldg, 50 Gloucester Rd, Wanchai, Hong Kong
Fax. +852 2922 1199. Tel: +852 2922 1171
E-Mail: subs@iht.com Asia: subshk@ihthk.com
Offer valid for new subscribers only.
HA7M

Printed by Newsfax International, London. Registered as a newspaper at the post office

ntine Flight
t as a Hazard
illions Are Frequen

Summit Island

THE AMERICAS

A New Twist On the Cash Gore Raised

Diversion of a Portion Raises Legal Problem

By Bob Woodward
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — More than $120,000 in campaign contributions personally solicited in 1995-96 by Vice President Al Gore for a "soft money" account not covered by federal law instead went into a "hard money" account subject to federal election limits.

The money came from at least 8 of 46 donors the vice president telephoned from his White House office to ask for contributions to the Democratic National Committee, according to records made public by Mr. Gore's office.

The distinction is significant because Attorney General Janet Reno has cited the absence of evidence that high-level government officials sought hard money donations as a key reason not to recommend appointment of an independent counsel to investigate fund-raising activities for last year's elections.

Soft money is defined as contributions not intended to support individual candidates but to promote "party-building" and other general campaign activities such as television advertising. While it must be reported, it can be given in unlimited amounts.

Hard money contributions are highly valued by campaigns because they can be used directly to benefit individual candidates. But federal law places specific restrictions on the solicitation, amount and use of such contributions.

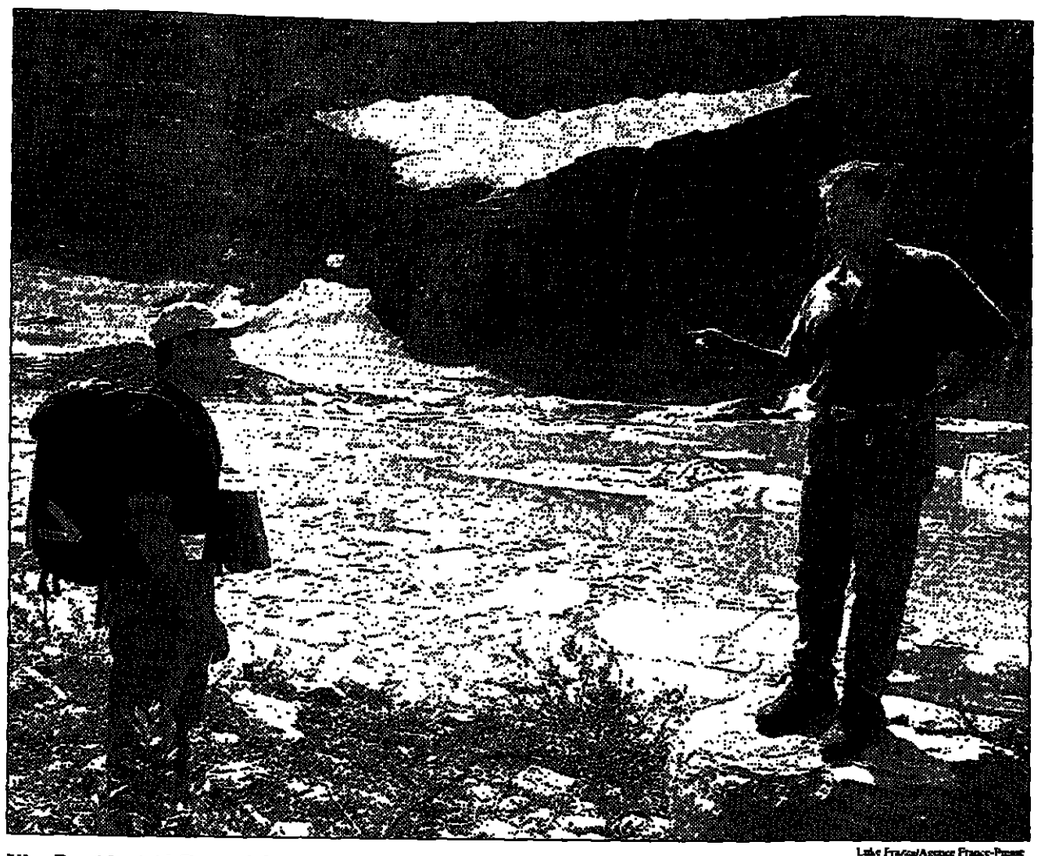
Among those restrictions, the law says that such regulated contributions cannot be solicited on federal property. Ms. Reno has maintained that because she has seen no evidence regulated contributions were solicited from the White House — or, in the words she used in an April 14 letter, any White House area "occupied in the discharge of official duties" — no independent counsel is warranted.

A senior White House official said Mr. Gore had not asked for any hard money contributions, and was unaware that money he solicited was directed into the Democratic National Committee's hard money account.

A committee spokeswoman, Amy Weiss Tobe, said Tuesday night that it was "routine procedure" to assign the first $20,000 of a large donation — the legal limit for a hard money contribution — to that account and to deposit the rest into the soft money account. She suggested that had inadvertently happened with the contributions solicited by Mr. Gore.

Officials said this practice might bring scrutiny by the Federal Election Commission because it does not necessarily reflect the wishes of the donors, who are supposed to designate the use of the money.

The practice poses a more immediate question for Ms. Reno, who has been sharply criticized by senior Republicans for declining to ask for appointment of an independent counsel. Burt Brandenburg, the Justice Department's chief spokesman, said that Ms. Reno would have no comment on the matter.



Luke Frazza/Agence France-Presse

Vice President Al Gore, right, and Dan Fagre of the U.S. Geological Survey, visiting Glacier Mountain Park in Montana, where they viewed glacial melting to draw attention to the effects of global warming.

Temple Visit Was Innocent Mistake, Aides Maintain

By David Stout
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — On the eve of campaign-finance hearings that are sure to put Vice President Al Gore in a harsh spotlight, the White House has mounted a public relations offensive to show that his appearance last year at a Buddhist temple fund-raiser was an innocent mistake.

About two dozen journalists summoned to a background briefing in the old Executive Office Building near the White House on Tuesday were told there "was not a shred of evidence," in the words of one Gore aide, that the vice president had had any warning that the 1996 event was indeed a political money-maker.

The luncheon at the Hsi Lai Temple in California has become a source of acute embarrassment to Mr. Gore in recent months, as the hearings in Congress have unfolded and as political analysts have begun even at this early date to try to gauge how the revelations have damaged his presidential aspirations for 2000.

When the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee resumes its hearings Thursday, two Buddhist nuns are expected to testify that they were used to launder money to the Democratic National Committee, in violation of federal election laws. No evidence has been found to tie Mr. Gore to that purported arrangement, but the episode still has the potential to hobble the vice president's political career.

The hearings, before the committee headed by Senator Fred Thompson, Republican of Tennessee, are resuming after a summer respite from months of campaign-finance disclosures that seemed to suggest unseemly arrangements in which wealthy contributors were offered special access to President Bill Clinton and people close to him.

Speaking to the reporters in an ornate room, White House aides distributed packets of material, much of it catalogued, in arguing that Mr. Gore had had every reason to believe that the temple event was not a political occasion. The vice president's opening remarks, his delivery, his very tempo were different from those he customarily used at events he knew were purely political, they argued, citing for comparison examples of his remarks at a political event later that day.

POLITICAL NOTES

Budget Office Sees An Era of Surpluses

WASHINGTON — A Congressional Budget Office analysis confirms that the combination of a strong economy and budget and tax legislation enacted last month will eliminate the deficit by 2002 and likely lead to an era of surpluses.

Moreover, if all goes well, the federal debt — the cumulative total of the annual deficits which now exceeds $3.7 trillion — would begin to decline in 2002 for the first time since the early 1970s.

But the budget office's summertime economic and budget outlook is forecasting that after a robust performance this year, the economy will slow to a more moderate pace and inflation will begin to rise in 1998. These developments, if they occur, could seriously impede efforts in Washington to eliminate the deficit.

The budget office also cautioned that the onset of a recession could push the deficit above current projections by $100 billion or more for several years. Nonetheless, the report lends added credence to assertions by Republican leaders and President Bill Clinton that their bipartisan budget and tax-cut policies can simultaneously wipe out the deficit while showering millions of Americans with new tax benefits and government spending.

For the fiscal year that ends Sept. 30, the deficit will decline to $34 billion — its lowest level since the early years of the Nixon administration. It will rise again, to $57 billion, in 1998, largely because of the effects of the five-year, $90 billion tax cut package, before steadily declining until 2002, when the budget is projected to show a $32 billion surplus. Then, according to the report, the budget surpluses will climb to as much as $86 billion in 2007. *(WP)*

Nomination Flurry, And More to Come

WASHINGTON — The White House, working to fill senior level openings in the administration, has announced 46 nominations that are headed to the Senate and a dozen more to be sent over.

Many of those officially nominated had been announced during the August break. The list includes ambassadors, judges and a range of subcabinet officials, including at least one controversial candidate: Cardell Cooper, the mayor of East Orange, New Jersey, to be the Environmental Protection Agency's assistant administrator for solid waste and emergency response.

The environmental trade press has reported Republican rumblings that Mr. Cooper, a Democrat who was state chairman of President Bill Clinton's re-election campaign, did not have the requisite technical experience to take on the job.

Others nominated included: Jane Gould as the deputy commissioner of the Social Security Administration; Julia Taft as assistant secretary of state for population, refugees and migration; Richard Griffin as inspector-general at the Department of Veterans Affairs; Daniel Fried as ambassador to Poland; Barbara Bodine as ambassador to Yemen, and Jeannette Takamura as assistant secretary for aging at the Department of Health and Human Services. *(WP)*

Clinton Tries to Save Student Testing Plan

EDGARTOWN, Massachusetts — With the House of Representatives poised to gut President Clinton's campaign for national education testing, White House officials threatened a veto Wednesday on any attempt to block the program.

"It would be a terrible mistake for people who are afraid our children can't measure up — or who have a misguided notion that somehow the federal government is trying to take over the direction of education in America — to persuade members of Congress not to fund the test," Mr. Clinton said.

"If there's one place politics ought to stop in America, it's at the schoolhouse door," he said, taking a pause in his vacation on Martha's Vineyard to make the appeal before teachers and staff at the Oak Bluffs School in Edgartown, where classes begin Thursday.

A House vote is set Thursday on the testing program. Representative William Goodling, Republican of Pennsylvania, who has ridiculed the testing program as a waste of money, is expected to offer an amendment that would bar the Education Department from spending any money on developing or administering the tests. *(AP)*

Quote/Unquote

George Edwards, director of the Center for Presidential Studies in Texas, on why President Clinton chooses to vacation on Martha's Vineyard, which in recent years become a haven for newly minted millionaires and baby boomers at the top of their game: "Maybe he has more of a need, not being from that crowd. In Arkansas, being smart and rich is a little different from the rest of the country. Maybe he's making up for lost time." *(WP)*

Rudolf Bing, Autocratic Met Opera Manager for 22 Years, Is Dead at 95

By James R. Oestreich
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Sir Rudolf Bing, who as the dapper and acerbic general manager of the Metropolitan Opera from 1950 to 1972 ushered the company into the modern era and into a new home in Lincoln Center, died Tuesday in Yonkers, New York. He was 95.

Mr. Bing consolidated the Met as in many ways the most prominent company on the world stage. He used his European contacts to draw some of most prominent stars to the Met, and he offered significant new opportunities for Americans. In particular, he broke the company's racial barrier by engaging Marian Anderson in 1955.

He cut an autocratic figure at the Met, where he seemed to relish controversy when he did not actively court it. He had run-ins with some of the stars of the time, including Maria Callas, Helen Traubel and Robert Merrill. In 1958, he "fired" Callas, although the incident, as he later took pains to explain, was not so simple, and he made unsuccessful attempts to lure her back to the Met.

His tenure included devastating strikes by the orchestra in 1961 and 1969. He offered his resignation after the first one and resigned not long after the second.

"He revolutionized the way the company's productions looked by bringing to the Met the world's greatest directors and designers," said Joseph Volpe, the Met's current general manager, who started with the company as a carpenter. "On a personal note, I shall always remember that it was Mr. Bing who gave me my first opportunity when he put me in charge of getting the opening production of 'Antony and Cleopatra' on the stage."

His later years included a farcical episode when in 1987, at 85, he married Carroll Douglas, who was 47 and had a history of hospitalizations for psychiatric causes and three marriages to much older men. Mr. Bing was suffering from Alzheimer's disease, and the marriage was annulled in 1989.

Born in Vienna, he studied voice, but jobs with bookstores opened a new avenue when the Hugo Heller bookstore entered the field of concert management. Mr. Bing took a hand in the agency in 1921, establishing contacts that led to posts as assistant manager of the Darmstadt Opera in 1928 and the Municipal Opera in Berlin.

"With all this pressure, amid all these crises, with artists losing their nerves and their heads several times a day," he wrote of the experiences in opera houses, "a young man who kept his nerve and his head could make a real contribution."

He married Nina Schelemskaya-Schlesnaya, a Russian ballet dancer, in 1928. She died in 1983.

In 1934, Mr. Bing, with the producer Carl Ebert and the conductor Fritz Busch, helped launch the Glyndebourne Festival Opera in England. He was named general manager in 1935. After a wartime interlude working at London department stores, he became the first artistic director of the Edinburgh Festival from 1946 to 1949, when he took the Met post.

After a season observing the Met's operation under his predecessor, Edward Johnson, Mr. Bing took control in June 1950. "All my life up to 1949 could be seen as the proper preparation for being manager of the Metropolitan," he wrote later.

In 1966, the company moved to Lincoln Center, opening the new theater with the premiere of Samuel Barber's "Antony and Cleopatra," an occasion dampened by poor reviews.

In addition to hiring Mr. Volpe, the current general manager, he also hired James Levine, now the artistic director, for his Met debut as a conductor in 1971.

"You don't need wit to run an opera house," he wrote in his 1981 memoir "A Knight at the Opera." "You need style." Style he surely had, yet few would have denied that he also had wit, and a quick one.

Mr. Bing has often been criticized for a perceived neglect of contemporary music. Operas given their premieres during his tenure, in addition to "Antony and Cleopatra," were Barber's "Vanessa," in 1958, and "Mourning Becomes Electra," by Marvin David Levy, in 1967.

Mr. Bing, who remained a British subject, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1971. He left the Met in April 1972 with a gala concert and a performance of Verdi's "Don Carlo," a production with which he had also opened his tenure.

Viktor E. Frankl, 92, Renowned Psychiatrist

VIENNA (AP) — Viktor Emil Frankl, the renowned Austrian psychiatrist who taught that humanity is primarily motivated by its search for meaning, died here Tuesday of heart failure at age 92.

Dr. Frankl survived four Nazi concentration camps, but other members of his family, including his parents, died there. During and partly because of his suffering in the camps, he developed a revolutionary approach to psychotherapy, known as logotherapy. At the core of his theory is the belief that man's primary motivational force is his search for meaning. His teachings have been described as the Third Vienna School of Psychotherapy, after those of Sigmund Freud and Alfred Adler.

In his book "Man's Search for Meaning," of which more than 2 million copies were sold, Dr. Frankl said "logotherapy regards its assignment as that of assisting the patient to find meaning in his life."

According to logotherapy, one can discover the meaning in life in three ways, Dr. Frankl wrote: "(1) by creating a work or doing a deed; (2) by experiencing something or encountering someone; and (3) by the attitude we take toward unavoidable suffering."

And he insisted: "We must never forget that we may also find meaning in life even when confronted with a hopeless situation," a theory he gradually developed in the Auschwitz and other concentration camps in 1942-45.

He was born in Vienna in 1905. In 1930 he earned a doctorate in medicine and then was in charge of a ward for the treatment of suicidal women. When the Nazis took power in 1938, he was put in charge of the neurological department of the Rothschild Hospital, but in 1942 he and his parents were deported to the Theresienstadt camp north of Prague..

In 1945, Dr. Frankl returned to Vienna, where he became head physician of the neurological department of the Vienna Polyclinic Hospital, a position he held for 25 years. He taught regularly at the University of Vienna until the age of 85.

His 32 books on existential analysis and logotherapy have been translated into 26 languages. He held 29 honorary doctorates from universities around the globe.

Starting in 1961, Frankl took five professorships in the United States — at Harvard and Stanford as well as at universities in Dallas, Pittsburgh and San Diego.

Away From Politics

• **Voters go to the polls in Miami on Thursday** to decide whether to abolish the city of Miami. But even proponents of the referendum, who hope dissolving the city will lead to greater efficiency and less corruption, tried unsuccessfully at the last minute to call off the election, saying the time is not right for the vote. One poll shows only 15 percent of voters favor the idea. *(WP)*

• **The Defense Department, buffeted by budget and downsizing pressures,** is exploring ways to take its civilian employees out of the government's civil service system and put them in a new personnel organization bound more closely to the military. *(WP)*

• **The District of Columbia public school system** was supposed to have opened Tuesday for the first day of school for 78,000 children. It did not. In the latest, and perhaps most visible, demonstration of problems that have turned a financially strapped city into a national embarrassment, public schools did not open on schedule for the third time in four years because of repairs needed at more than a third of the system's 146 buildings. *(NYT)*

• **A postal clerk in Miami Beach calmly walked to his car** and returned with a gun to shoot his former wife and her friend as they stood in line, police said. He then walked back outside and killed himself. The two women were in critical condition, but both were expected to live. *(AP)*

• **More than 30,000 people die in the United States each year** because they are not vaccinated against common diseases, and researchers say better-informed doctors could make a difference. Most of the preventable deaths each year are of older people to failed to get flu or pneumonia shots. *(AP)*

SALON DES BEAUX ARTS
Sept 9th - 14th
GALERIE
ARIANE DANDOIS
Stand 58
61, rue des Saints Pères
75006 Paris
Tel: 33 1 42 22 14 45
Fax: 33 1 45 48 82 64

US YOU English books to your door in 7-12 days
350,000 titles • not a club • free catalog
Tel: +33 (0)1 39 07 01 01
Fax: +33 (0)1 39 07 00 77

HOTEL Scribe PARIS
**** Deluxe Hotel
Between Opéra and Madeleine
"...Your home for business in Paris."
1, rue Scribe 75009 Paris.
Tel: (33) 01 44 71 24 24
Fax: (33) 01 42 65 39 97
Managed by
Hotel Sofitel

dessin peinture sculpture
Salon des Beaux-Arts de Paris
de la Renaissance aux Modernes
9 - 14 septembre 1997
ESPACE EIFFEL BRANLY
29 à 55, quai Branly - Paris VII[e]
Daily from 12.00 - 8.00 pm
Saturday from 10.00 - 8.00 pm - Sunday from 10.00 - 6.00 pm
Late opening thursday september 11 until 11.00 pm
Société d'Organisation Culturelle 31, rue Cortambert 75116 Paris - Tel. 01 45 03 14 14

Diana, in Charity Visits, Often Shunned Publicity

By Richard Boudreaux
Los Angeles Times

LONDON — On a raw winter nigt in 1994, Diana, Princess of Wales, dropped by a shelter called Off the Streets to comfort 40 prostitutes, drug addicts and otherhomeless Londoners.

As they waited, a swaggering 23-year-old told Paul George, the social worker in charge: "I don't know about these royals. I think the IRA should shoot them all. She comes in here, we can give her a good one."

"Then Diana walks in, and he's the first person she sees in this big warehouse," Mr. George remembers. "She walks over to him, and I'm thinking, 'Oh my God, this is going to be trouble!' "

"But then Diana says: 'It's Ricky, isn't it? Didn't I meet you when you were sleeping down in the Strand?' And he just melts."

"'That's right,' he says, 'I'm getting myself together now.' "

That story is one of many surfacing this week that suggest Diana touched the sick and the down-and-out far more often and perhaps more deeply than was publicized during her lifetime. "It's an example of how she disarms and charms," Mr. George said.

The death of Diana, described by the London newspaper The Independent as "probably the most successful fund-raiser on the planet," has set off a flood of new offers to her favorite charities. In response, Buckingham Palace set up an official memorial fund in her name on Tuesday.

While welcoming that move, Britons involved in these causes said Diana's true legacy was not the millions she raised with celebrity lunches and auctions of her fashionable clothes but an irreplaceable compassion she brought directly to people.

The British-based Leprosy Mission and the National Aids Trust credit Diana with easing the stigma of those diseases by embracing sufferers on camera, dispelling the myths that either can be spread by human contact.

She also held publicized benefits for the Centrepoint organization for the homeless, the English National Ballet, the Great Ormond Street Hospital for children and the Royal Marsden NHS Trust cancer treatment center — the few charities she focused on after resigning from 100 others in July 1996, just before her divorce from Prince Charles.

But Diana kept most of her work from public view not to spoil its intimate nature. Diana went incognito to the Strand to visit vagrants sleeping on the pavement, Mr. George said, and a few months ago she brought her two sons to help prepare a meal and meet people staying at his shelter.

He said these visits often involved elaborate security procedures, such as changing cars, to throw photographers off her trail.

While it was never a secret that the princess conducted missions of comfort out of the limelight, their extent is just starting to become known.

A policeman writing his message of condolence for Diana in London on Wednesday.

PRESS: *Photographers Deny Crash Interference*

Continued from Page 1

damaged the celebrity agencies, it has damaged the entire business," said Francois Hebel, Paris director of Magnum, a photo agency that was not involved in the Diana chase.

More voices Wednesday called for the establishment of a code of conduct for journalists to, in the words of the French rock singer Johnny Hallyday, redefine "the border between freedom of the press, which I respect, and the right to come and go in peace." He was writing in Le Monde.

On Tuesday, Culture Minister Catherine Trautmann urged discussion of an international code of privacy protection.

France's privacy laws are among the strictest in the world — taking pictures of someone in a car invades their privacy, for instance — although those laws did not stop the car chase along a riverside highway that ended with the death of Diana, Dodi al Fayed and the driver of the Mercedes S-280 that was carrying them from their dinner at the Hotel Ritz.

On Wednesday, lawyers and advocates for the agency photographers continued to say they were being treated as scapegoats when the real culprit was the driver, Henri Paul, who authorities say had more than three times the legal limit of alcohol in his bloodstream.

"The fact of following a car has never led to involuntary homicide to my knowledge, especially when the driver didn't know what he was doing," said Jean-Marc Coblence, lawyer for two of the photographers and a motorcycle driver.

All seven agency employees were placed under investigation for involuntary homicide as well as for failing to aid the victims of the accident. Mr. Paul had drunk the equivalent of nine alcoholic beverages, experts calculated. A French radio station on Wednesday broadcast an interview with someone identified as a private chauffeur who was at the Ritz that night and who said Mr. Paul was drunk.

"Everybody knew when he wasn't working he drank," said the man, whose voice was disguised. Mr. Paul was unexpectedly called into work that night after a decoy plan to throw off the paparazzi was organized.

Didier Contant, chief editor of the agency Gamma, said that after the crash, Romuald Rat, a Gamma photographer, had opened the car door and taken Diana's pulse. Trained in first aid, Mr. Rat told her, "Don't move. Help is coming," Mr. Conant told The Associated Press.

He did not deny that Mr. Rat, like the others, took pictures of the injured princess. Mr. Rat is one of two photographers sanctioned more severely by the judge investigating the crash, Herve Stephan. He and Christian Martinez of the Angeli agency had to post bail of 100,000 francs ($16,000), stay in France and not work as journalists. The others were released without bail.

Another photographer, Jacques Langevin, a well-known photojournalist, said in an article written for the newspaper Liberation that he had declined to follow Diana and Dodi when they left the Ritz. Their regular car and driver were used as a decoy to lure photographers away but not all were fooled. Mr. Langevin merely happened on the crash while driving home, he said.

If the other photographers trailing the Mercedes seemed desperate, they probably were. The major photo agencies are facing a new world of competition and pressure unknown even a decade ago. New agencies are taking business away, competition from other services is increasing and demand is frenzied for the most difficult, most invasive and thus most lucrative celebrity shots.

"The market has increased tremendously in terms of money and because of the money the business has organized much more," Mr. Hebel said. "There's a lot of money to be gotten and they are ready to get it at any cost."

A picture of Diana, of course, was the most valuable in the world, and Wednesday a small photo agency admitted it had initially sold some pictures of Diana hurt and trapped in the car, then withdrew them.

Laurent Sola, head of LS Presse, told Europe 1 radio and France 2 television that two photographers from his agency took pictures at the crash site and fled before police could arrest them. He said he had commitments from publications in France, Germany and the United States to buy the pictures, but that he canceled the sales after he learned of Diana's death and before the pictures were delivered. Even so, he said, publications "keep calling and asking for the photos."

FUNERAL: *Route Enlarged*

Continued from Page 1

funeral in consultation with Diana's family and the office of Prime Minister Tony Blair, said the changes were made because of growing estimates of the expected crowd, not simply as a bow to public pressure.

"We've always tried to consider a way of lengthening the route in such a way that more people would be able to see the procession in safety," an official said.

"Doing it this way by using the parks — Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park — is a safe and secure way of ensuring that more people can see the procession."

The alteration in the route forced another change in plans.

Originally, the palace said that the procession would include 500 representatives of charities associated with Diana, many of them children or disabled persons. Palace officials had said they were reluctant to lengthen the route in part because of the hardship it would cause those people.

The new route will carry the coffin along the southern side of Hyde Park, then past Buckingham Palace to St. James's Palace.

At that point, the 500 representatives will join the procession and continue to Westminster.

Those wishing to pay their respects also will have an opportunity to watch the procession as it makes its way out of central London north to Althorp and the Spencer family chapel, where Diana will be buried.

The post-funeral route, along which Diana's body will be carried in a hearse, includes some of central and north London's main arteries and will accommodate some of the huge crowds expected to attend.

Officials said that large television screens would be set up in Hyde Park to give the public access to coverage of the funeral.

Only 2,000 people will be invited to attend the services at Westminster.

Meanwhile, the mourning continued Wednesday at St. James's Palace, Kensington Palace, Buckingham Palace and other sites around the city.

Flower vendors were swamped by requests for bouquets that piled up outside the palaces, and traffic was snarled as a result of the decision to close major arteries in the area of Buckingham and St. James's.

As the lines of mourners swelled, officials took other steps to accommodate the crowds.

Mourners waited for up to 11 hours overnight to have an opportunity to record messages of sympathy and officials distributed blankets and hot tea to ease the effects of the cold weather that has settled in.

Officials continued to add more books of condolence to accommodate the lines, and by Wednesday the number had risen to 43.

The prime minister emerged briefly Wednesday to describe the changes and to defend the royal family from criticism that it has been insensitive to the public's wishes in preparing the funeral.

"All our energies are directed now toward trying to make this as tremendous a commemoration of Princess Diana as possible," Mr. Blair said.

"To make sure we involve as many people as possible so we can express our own sense not just of national loss but personal loss."

He said that members of the royal family "very strongly" shared those views.

Mr. Blair also jumped into a controversy over plans to go ahead with a World Cup soccer match scheduled for Scotland on Saturday.

The match is the only sporting event that has not been canceled, and Mr. Blair said he "totally supports" the efforts of the Scottish secretary, Donald Dewar, to stop it.

Mr. Blair's office said the prime minister believed it would be "totally inappropriate for the game to go ahead."

PRINCE: *Britons Grow No Fonder of Charles*

Continued from Page 1

— this would never have happened. She'd never have had to go elsewhere."

"He's in a sad state, is he?" harrumphed 85-year-old Morris Regan, part of another vast assembly of mourners outside Kensington Palace, Diana's official residence. "Let me tell you this: I'm a royalist. I like the royals. She was a lovely lady. A credit to Britain. His tears? Guilt. He was a two-timer, wasn't he?"

"Look at all the people here," Mr. Regan said. "What does the country think of him? Well, he didn't think it would end this way. And he never counted on this."

Royal watchers are debating whether Diana, even in death, will control Charles's destiny. Britons still do not much like the woman with whom Charles cheated on Diana, Camilla Parker-Bowles, and analysts say Diana's death makes it less likely that Charles will be able to formalize his relationship with her.

"Camilla should leave the country," said one woman, who echoed the sentiments of countless mourners here Tuesday. "Without the mistress, none of this would've happened."

"I think Charles is to blame for all of this," said Jean Lewis, who waited in line at St. James's Palace to record a tribute to Diana in the book of condolence. "She would have been quite happy at home with her two boys. Will he take those two boys to McDonald's as she did? I don't think so."

She, like others interviewed, said Charles has forfeited the right to become king and declared that the next monarch should be his and Diana's older son, Prince William, 15.

"I don't know if people will forgive him for this," she said. "I know I won't. I don't think he deserves to be king."

Even if the outpouring of sympathy for Diana diminishes with time, royal watchers pointed out that Charles has a long-term public relations problem: Diana will remain forever young and forever tragic and forever wronged. Can Charles ever hope to compete?

"Perhaps the mood of the royal fans will be forgiving," wrote Polly Toynbee, a columnist. "Perhaps they will take pity on him in all his contorted awkwardness, so ill at ease with everything in his life. Perhaps they will forgive Camilla, whom Diana fingered so firmly as the destroyer of her marriage.

"But," she added ominously, "perhaps not."

In any event, Charles will come under even greater public scrutiny in coming weeks, if that is possible. Those more sympathetic to his plight are calling his task "agonizing" and his prospective struggle to find serenity for himself and his sons "a sad story." He has undertaken his initial duties in the wake of Diana's death admirably, supporters note; his journey to Paris to bring her body home earned him respect among those who mold opinion about the royals.

Miss Toynbee wrote that no one should view the prince now as an "out-and-out" villain.

"He wanted to be the right man in that marriage and in life," she said. "He just couldn't do it."

BRIEFLY

Algeria Said to Kill 47 Rebels

PARIS — Algerian security forces have killed 47 Islamic rebels, including their leader, in an operation that is continuing southwest of the capital, a national newspaper said Wednesday.

El Khabar said the operation in Sidi Bel Abbes, 375 kilometers (230 miles) southwest of Algiers, began several days ago and involved troops, gendarmes and volunteer forces. Arms and documents had been seized, it said. The security services refused to say if they had suffered any casualties. *(Reuters)*

Iraq Welcomes Iran Pilgrims

BAGHDAD — Iraq will open a border crossing Thursday with Iran to receive Iranian visitors at its Shiite shrines for the first time in 17 years.

"Everything is ready," a supervisor of an Iraqi border post told reporters. "Iraq is prepared to handle Iranian visitors as from Sept. 4."

There was no official reaction from Tehran whether it would allow pilgrims to travel to Iraq.

On Aug. 18, President Saddam Hussein decided to allow a resumption of Iranian visits, which were suspended at the start in 1980 of Iraq-Iran War.

Travel agencies said 30 buses would wait Thursday for Iranian pilgrims at a border post. *(Reuters)*

18 Mexicans Held for Cocaine

MEXICO CITY — Mexico has arrested 18 airport workers after more than 74 kilograms (163 pounds) of cocaine were discovered onboard a plane at the international airport here, officials said.

The attorney general's office said late Tuesday that the drugs were transported from Tapachula, near Mexico's southern border, to Mexico City aboard a GI-Grumman aircraft. *(Reuters)*

MINES: *In South Korea, the Devices Mean Security From a Swift Invasion by Forces From the North*

Continued from Page 1

the minefields. As supporters of mines here see it, land mines in South Korea are virtually a symbol of peace and security.

"Many people talk about the humanitarian aspects of land mines," said Lieutenant General Park Yong Ok, deputy defense minister and a fervent defender of the mines. "Deterrence of war is more humanitarian than anything. If we fail to deter war, a tremendous number of civilians will be killed. And the use of land mines is a very effective way of deterring war."

It may be difficult to win approval for the Korea exemption in the negotiations, because the talks — called the Ottawa Process, since Canada is leading the way — are dominated by countries that are firmly opposed to the mines. Some major mine-producing countries, like Russia, China and North Korea, are not joining the talks and are not expected to adhere to any ban they produce.

In any case, critics of the U.S. position warn that Washington's insistence on an exception for South Korea could delay the negotiations, erode the moral force of the eventual ban on mines and encourage other countries to try to weaken the final document.

It is still unclear how much political heat the White House is willing to absorb to fight for the right to use land mines in Korea and whether it might eventually cave in under pressure. Land mines are not the kind of things that either politicians or generals relish defending.

This is one battle in which the U.S. forces in South Korea showed no enthusiasm for stepping forward to back their commander-in-chief. Officials here said that no American military officer here would speak in favor of the exception for land mines in Korea.

Three times the U.S. military forces scheduled visits for a reporter to meet front-line troops who supposedly would explain why mines are necessary in Korea, and each time they canceled. The problem, an official explained, is that none of the soldiers wanted to say anything nice about something so widely associated in the public mind with mutilated children.

Land mines were widely used by both sides in the Korean War from 1950 to 1953, and in the years after the war many civilians were killed when forgotten mines exploded. There are still some incidents today, but they are rare.

The minefields, which were intended to stop a North Korean invasion, are in zones that ordinary civilians are not allowed to enter. The mines are mostly not in the demilitarized zone between the two Koreas — for it is, after all, supposed to be demilitarized. Instead, they are placed on the main invasion routes that North Korea would be expected to use.

"We don't put mines in the DMZ, but if you go one millimeter south of it, you've got to be really careful where you walk," said Jim Coles 3d, a civilian spokesman for the 37,000 U.S. troops in South Korea, who addressed the issue after his colleagues in uniform declined to. "The use of mines here is extensive but judicious, aimed at preventing breakthroughs and not just at blowing people up."

Mr. Coles cited three purposes for the mines in South Korea: to deter a North Korean attack, to slow any invasion and thin enemy ranks, and to force attackers into more vulnerable territory, called "killing zones" in the military. While most of the minefields were laid years ago, they still require some maintenance and replacement, officials said.

Periodic brushfires sweep through the hills near the demilitarized zone, causing mines to explode and obliging troops to lay new ones.

Every military expert is sure that the U.S. and South Korean forces could defeat a North Korean attack without using land mines. But most of the experts say that to slow a North Korean invasion and hasten its end, it would be helpful to lay new mines as well as rely on existing minefields.

A fundamental of North Korean military doctrine is said to be surprise and speed in any attack, so that the North could seize the entire peninsula before U.S. reinforcements arrived. So the essence of South Korean planning is to frustrate any North Korean blitzkrieg with mines and tank traps and to bog it down until reinforcements arrive.

South Korean planners say that another reason why they need to slow any invaders is that their capital, Seoul, which has 11 million inhabitants, is less than 65 kilometers (40 miles) from the North Korean border.

AIDS: *Healthy Volunteers Line Up to Test Experimental Vaccines*

Continued from Page 1

bad. Political and economic will may also be on the rise. This summer, President Bill Clinton declared a national goal of producing an effective AIDS vaccine within 10 years. He also called for the quick creation of a vaccine research center at the National Institutes of Health.

"It's still not going to be easy," said Patricia Fast, associate director of the vaccine and prevention research program of the National Institute for Allergy and Infectious Diseases, the branch that holds primary responsibility for the federal war against AIDS. "But the idea that it's impossible," Ms. Fast said, "is gone."

The need for an AIDS vaccine has never been greater. Although new and potent drugs are proving remarkably effective in many patients, scientists are concerned that those benefits may not last forever. And the new drugs are largely unavailable or unaffordable in developing countries, where 95 percent of the world's new cases are emerging. "We'll never end this epidemic unless we have a vaccine," said Sandra Thurman, chairman of the White House Office of National AIDS Policy.

Recent progress notwithstanding, the art and science of making a vaccine remains frustratingly inexact — and the testing process remains fraught with dangers. In Mr. Lynch's case, for example, no one knows whether the engineered bird virus might someday make him or his fellow volunteers ill. Also worrisome: Animal studies have suggested that AIDS vaccines may in some cases speed, rather than slow, the progression of AIDS in vaccinated people who eventually become infected with HIV.

Moreover, any experimental AIDS vaccine worth its sting will leave volunteers awash in HIV antibodies, which means they will test positive on an AIDS test even if they do not have AIDS. That could wreak havoc with efforts to gain employment, insurance, or visas for travel to countries that demand evidence of HIV status.

Even Mr. Lynch, who works as a case manager at a local agency that distributes emergency financial aid to people with AIDS, had second thoughts when he came in for the first of three scheduled inoculations. "There was a brief moment of anxiety," he conceded. "But I've had a couple of very close friends who have contracted HIV in the past few years," he said softly. "If it helps get us even one step closer to a vaccine, then it's well worth it."

In his office overlooking the St. Louis University campus, Mr. Belshe recalled his involvement in previous vaccine efforts, which ultimately led to the development of highly effective vaccines for measles, whooping cough and a fatal kind of childhood influenza. The challenge of creating an AIDS vaccine is unlike any other he has faced, he said.

HIV's uncanny knack for mutation makes it a constantly moving target, said Mr. Belshe, who heads the AIDS Vaccine Evaluation Group, an National Institutes of Health-funded network of research sites in six U.S. cities. Making matters worse, the virus infects the very immune system cells that are meant to attack it — the cells a vaccine is designed to rally.

The usual approach is to conduct studies in animals. But here, too, HIV has been uncooperative. The virus does not infect mice or monkeys, the workhorses of basic biological research. And although chimpanzees can be infected with HIV, they do not become sick for at least a decade — making them only marginally more useful than human beings in studies of vaccine efficacy.

So it is that researchers have called upon an ever growing number of human volunteers to help them test experimental AIDS vaccines. To date, more than 2,000 healthy volunteers in the United States have participated in about 40 small clinical trials.

MALAYSIA: *Mahathir Plans to Inject $20 Billion Into Economy*

Continued from Page 1

Analysts and brokers in Malaysia were reluctant to comment on Mr. Mahathir's announcement, fearing retaliation.

Analysts at two different firms here cited a mood of "paranoia" following press reports that officials might use Malaysia's Internal Security Act against any foreign traders believed to have aided foreign speculators in depressing the market.

In London, foreign fund managers said that the plan would only further erode international confidence in Malaysia, which was shaken last week when short-selling of blue-chip shares was banned.

"It is not going to work, it is nonsense," Edmund Harriss at Guinness Flight Hambro Asset Management in London told Reuters.

"There are enough people willing to sell that that 60 billion ringgit will disappear relatively quickly," said Hugh Hunter, a fund manager at LGT Asset Management in London. "The measures Mahathir is coming up with are increasingly desperate. The only way the market will rise is if there is broad confidence. That will only happen if he begins to pay attention to the economic fundamentals."

Mr. Mahathir last week urged local pension funds to buy up shares. And in a weekend National Day address, Mr. Mahathir called on all Malaysian citizens to show their patriotism by supporting the stock market.

The market's fall Wednesday was accompanied by another drop in the ringgit, which fell to an all-time low of 2.986 against the dollar. The Malaysian currency has slipped over 15 percent since July 2, when the Thai baht was effectively devalued.

Other Southeast Asian currencies, led by the Thai baht, also plunged to record lows against the dollar Wednesday as the region's monetary crisis began its third month with the bottom far from view.

Early in Mr. Mahathir's stock market crusade, he had urged local investors that it was the "best time to buy shares." That was Aug. 7.

The market continued its slide in subsequent weeks and other measures were announced: Companies were told they would be allowed to buy back their shares, and last week the stock market's rulebook was changed, shortening settlement times and instituting the ban on blue-chip short-selling.

The rule change hit foreign institutions particularly hard because of their need to get access to funds abroad.

Wednesday's announcement, too, set out different rules for foreign and domestic investors. Shares sold by local investors would be bought by the government "at a premium," Mr. Mahathir said, while foreigners would receive a "market price." The prime minister did not elaborate on the plan and analysts said they were not sure how it could be implemented.

Mr. Mahathir repeated Wednesday his attack on foreign speculators, blaming them for the market's slide. "I say openly, these people are racists. They are not happy to see us prosper," he said. "They say we grow too fast, they plan to make us poor. We are not making enemies with other people but others are making enemies with us."

Although brokers and dealers privately expressed their anger and bewilderment at the spate of regulations and pronouncements, many expressed fear of retaliation for speaking out.

As stocks, bonds and currencies have tumbled across Asia in recent weeks, governments have increasingly blamed foreign securities firms and their analysts.

Earlier in the week the Association of Stockbroking Companies passed a resolution seeking to "flush out manipulators." Present at the meeting was a government minister, who said analysts and writers who wrote negative things about the economy should be fired by their employers, The Straits Times reported.

EUROPE

No Delay Planned In Scotland's Vote

But the 'Diana Truce' Complicates Campaigning on Devolution Issue

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — It started as a simple mark of respect for the memory of Diana, Princess of Wales: a truce to campaigning over Scottish devolution that was agreed to by political parties within hours of her death Sunday.

But with voter apathy apparently widespread in Scotland and the Labour government planning only a 100-hour blitzkrieg campaign in favor of a Scottish Parliament with tax-raising powers, there is growing concern that Scots are being denied a proper debate before they decide next Thursday whether to bring about the biggest constitutional change in Britain in nearly 300 years.

Gerald Howarth, a member of Parliament from the opposition Conservative Party, which is generally opposed to devolution, added his voice Wednesday to the mounting calls to postpone the two-question referendum.

"I believe that the desire to show respect for the late princess should be matched by a similar desire to show respect for the democratic process," Mr. Howarth wrote in a letter to Prime Minster Tony Blair.

"All sides to the argument acknowledge that the devolution issue goes to the heart of the constitution of the United Kingdom. It is therefore essential that the electors have the time to hear and to participate in a measured debate, not one crammed into four frenetic days of activity."

The Scottish Secretary, Donald Dewar, rejected earlier this week a similar plea from one of the Labour government's own members of Parliament, Tam Dalyell.

And a spokesman for Mr. Blair said Wednesday that the government would stick to its guns, insisting that home rule has been a burning issue in Scotland for years and that voters would not be short-changed by this week's halt in campaigning.

Still, the latest signs are that Mr. Blair and his government will have their work cut out for them when they resume campaigning on Sunday.

Although support for the referendum's first question — whether to give Scotland its own Parliament for the first time since 1707, when the local chamber was merged with England's — remains solid, support for the second question — whether to give that body the power to raise the income tax by up to 3 percent — has slipped.

Doubts about that question have grown since Sir Bruce Patullo, governor of the Bank of Scotland, said two weeks ago that higher taxes would make Scotland "stand out like a sore thumb" from the rest of the United Kingdom, discouraging investment and jobs.

According to a poll in The Herald, a Glasgow daily, on Tuesday, support for tax-raising powers slipped below a majority for the first time, to 47 percent from 54 percent a month earlier.

The referendum provides the first big test for Mr. Blair.

The decentralization of political power is a major plank of the government's program, with the Scottish referendum to be followed by a similar vote in Wales a week later and eventually by a referendum on a mayor and local authority for London.

What's more, Scotland is a bedrock of Labour support with not a single Conservative member of Parliament. Any setback would be a harsh embarrassment.

In a possible sign of nerves, the Welsh Office minister, Peter Hain, was quoted by The Financial Times on Wednesday as having called the Diana truce a "setback" to the government's campaign in Wales.

With so little time between the funeral and the referendum, some are wondering whether Diana's death will actually affect the outcome.

"A wave of sympathy for the dead princess could well translate into a feeling that the referendum offers Scotland its opportunity to move away from the iron grip of an institution which has outlived its purpose," the columnist Magnus Linklater wrote in The Times.

But Richard Mowbray, a leader of an anti-devolution group, said that Diana's death had "heightened a sense of Britishness" in Scotland.

Remy de la Mauviniere/The Associated Press

Justice Minister Elisabeth Guigou entering her car after the weekly cabinet meeting Wednesday.

BRIEFLY

French Justice Minister Refuses To Resign During Investigation

PARIS — The French justice minister, Elisabeth Guigou, said Wednesday that she would not resign although she is under investigation for suspected slander after having accused the wife of Paris's mayor of corruption.

"Resign? Why? For having done my job as opposition deputy? You are joking," she said.

Mrs. Guigou's lawyers disclosed Tuesday that she was the target of a slander investigation because of a television interview she gave in March. She joined a Socialist-led cabinet when the left took power in legislative elections June 1.

The last two center-right governments had a policy requiring cabinet members to resign if they became the formal target of an investigating magistrate's questions. The current prime minister, Lionel Jospin, has not announced a policy on this subject.

Under French law, being placed under investigation is roughly the equivalent of being charged, but it may not necessarily lead to a trial. *(Reuters)*

Soros Foundation Quits Belarus

MINSK, Belarus — The Soros Foundation said Wednesday that it was pulling out of Belarus because of harassment of its employees and other barriers to its activities in the former Soviet republic.

"The Belarussian authorities have succeeded in shutting down the Soros Foundation in Belarus," it said in a statement issued in Minsk, the capital.

The decision followed talks between government officials and local representatives backed by members of the U.S. Open Society Institute, an umbrella body for the foundation that was set up by George Soros, the investor and philanthropist.

Relations have grown increasingly tense since March, when the foundation's local executive, Peter Byrne, was barred from entering Belarus. He was accused of sponsoring the opposition, including members of the media who criticize President Alexander Lukashenko's style of rule. *(Reuters)*

2 Britons Damage Sicily Fountain

CATANIA, Sicily — Two British rugby players have been accused of damaging the Elephant Fountain in Catania's cathedral square, the most beloved monument in the Sicilian city.

The legs of two figures were broken off Monday night in what Mayor Enzo Bianco called an "act of barbarism."

The police identified the players as Thomas Balls, 37, of Middlesbrough and Richard Ian Davison, 25, of Derby. The Italian press agency ANSA said the two had admitted that they sought to climb onto the elephant but had not intended to damage the fountain. The two were released pending further investigation.

The two *putti*, or cherubic figures, are among four that form the base of the 1736 fountain by the architect Giovambattista Vaccarini. Above them is an elephant supporting an obelisk, similar to the monument in the Piazza Minerva in Rome, near the Pantheon.

The incident came two weeks after a dragon's tail was broken off the Four Rivers Fountain in the Piazza Navona in Rome by an Italian diving off the Bernini sculpture. *(AP)*

Surrender for Trial, NATO Tells Karadzic

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Allied Commander of NATO forces in Europe called Wednesday on the Bosnian Serb hard-liner, Radovan Karadzic, to surrender for trial on war crimes charges.

General Wesley Clark said at a Pentagon news briefing: "He should be turned in. He should report to The Hague. In fact, I call on him to submit himself voluntarily to justice." General Clark, who replaced General George Joulwan of the U.S. Army as the top allied commander in Europe in June, helped negotiate the Dayton accords and is considered an expert on Bosnia.

He said NATO forces in the former Yugoslav region were "looking very carefully" at the status of Mr. Karadzic's armed bodyguards, and suggested that peacekeeping troops might move to disarm them.

General Clark said that if there were specialist police who were protecting him "they won't legally be able to protect him as specialist police under the agreement that they have entered into. That is an illegal mission."

He warned against attempts to intimidate peacekeeping troops, who have faced stone-throwing Bosnian Serb demonstrators in recent days. "We will use all means necessary including lethal means to protect our forces," he said.

■ Associate of Hard-Liner Seeks Pre-Trial Talks

Mr. Karadzic wants United Nations lawyers to come to Bosnia for a pre-trial investigation of whether he is guilty of war crimes before deciding whether to stand trial on the charges, one of his aides said Wednesday, The Associated Press reported from Belgrade.

The offer was made to a UN human rights envoy, Elisabeth Rehn, by Momcilo Krajisnik, a close Karadzic associate during a meeting in Pale, Mr. Karadzic's stronghold.

Mr. Krajisnik, who is the Bosnian Serb member of the three-man Bosnian presidency, said the safety of witnesses would be guaranteed during the investigations of indictments against Mr. Karadzic and General Ratko Mladic, the wartime leader of the Bosnian Serb army.

Rebuffing Cosmonauts' Critics, Russian Says They Are Heroes

Reuters

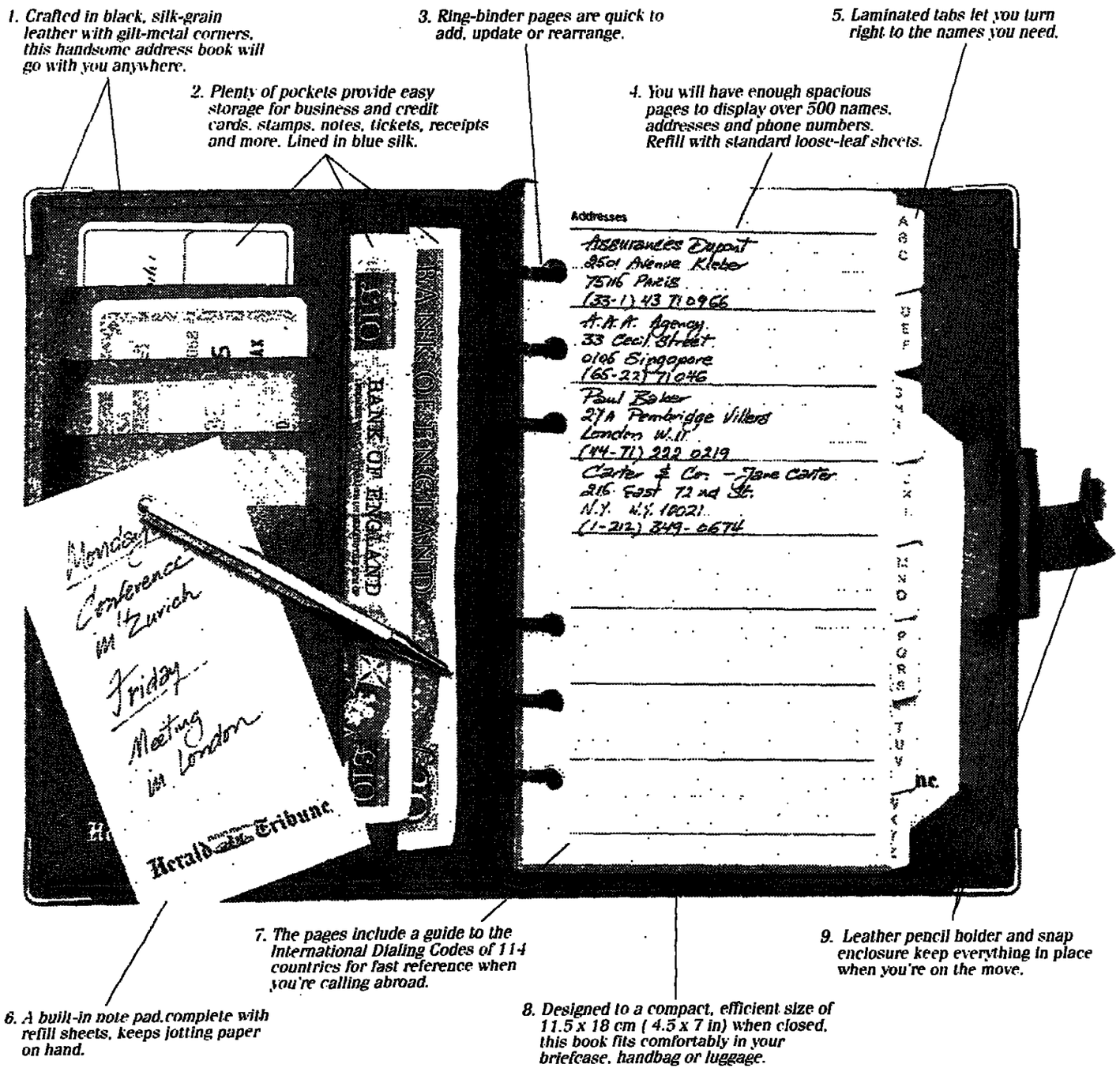
MOSCOW — A top Russian space official said Wednesday that the cosmonauts who manned the Mir space station during its collision with a cargo craft in June were heroes who deserved state decorations.

The proposal followed a report quoting the Russian coordinator of the Mir-NASA program as saying a commission reviewing the matter had decided that the two, Vasili Tsibliyev and Alexander Lazutkin, were responsible for the accident.

"We have already prepared a proposal to decorate Vasili Vasiliyevich Tsibliyev and Alexander Ivanovich Lazutkin," said Boris Ostroumov, deputy general of the Russian Space Agency. "As soon as this preliminary period finishes, we will send the proposal to the government and the president."

Asked if the former Mir commander and his flight engineer were heroes for saving the spaceship, Mr. Ostroumov said, "Of course."

The Russian coordinator of the Mir-NASA program, Valeri Ryumin, said that the crew members could be fined for the mistakes made during their orbital mission.



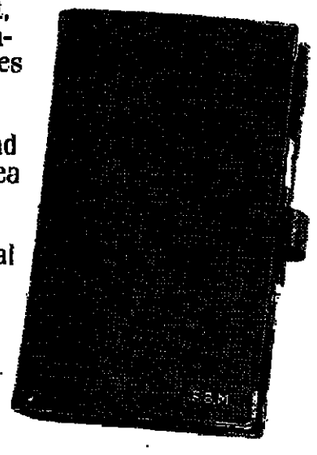
Finally, an executive address book that has everything you're looking for, plus a little more.

No doubt, most professional address books have too many of some features and not enough of others.

But we don't think you'll feel that way about the new executive address book from the International Herald Tribune. It's a beauty. And perfectly balanced (as we have pointed out above) with all the features you need – and, we believe, a few extras.

It is compact, portable and complete, which makes it well suited for your travel and every day use. And it's a great gift idea as well.

Order yours today. As a special bonus, we'll imprint your initials in gold on the cover.



Please send me _____ **Executive Address Books** at UK£39 (US$64) each including postage in Europe. Additional postage outside Europe: UK£4.50 (US$7) per copy. 4-9-97

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY/CODE _____

COUNTRY _____

TEL _____ FAX _____

Please charge to my credit card: INITIALS (max. 3 initials) ☐☐☐

☐ Access ☐ Amex ☐ Diners ☐ Eurocard ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa

CARD NUMBER _____

Expiry date _____ Signature _____

PLEASE RETURN YOUR ORDER TO:
International Herald Tribune Offers
37 Lambton Road,
London SW20 0LW, England.
For faster service,
fax order to: (44-181) 944 8243.
Or E-mail: paulbaker@btinternet.com

Herald International Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

65 Die as Vietnam Jet Crashes in Phnom Penh

A One-Year-Old Is the Only Survivor

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHNOM PENH — A total of 65 people, most of them foreigners, were killed Wednesday when a Vietnam Airlines plane crashed while trying to land at the Phnom Penh airport, aviation officials said. A Thai toddler was the only survivor.

The Russian-built Tupolev-134 plane, arriving from Ho Chi Minh City, went down in a rice paddy about a kilometer south of the runway during a downpour, clipping palm trees and exploding into flames on impact, some witnesses said.

A witness at the scene said the aircraft appeared to have grazed the roof of a wooden thatch house, slammed through a stand of coconut trees and smashed into a nearby rice field.

But a British businessman who was at the airport said there were heavy clouds and no rain when the plane crashed.

"It was brooding, very dark, but it hadn't started raining yet," Dan O'Donnell said. He said heavy rain began shortly after the crash.

"It was coming in, tried to land, bounced and nosedived," he said.

Phai Bun, a one-year-old Thai boy, suffered a broken leg and was reported by doctors to be in stable condition. The child's mother was killed. His father was waiting for the flight at the airport when the plane crashed.

Four people initially survived, but two men, one of whom was Japanese, died at a Phnom Penh hospital, doctors said. A South Korean boy, Oh Sung Hyuk, 4, succumbed to serious burns.

The head of Cambodia's civil aviation authority said the plane's flight recorder had been found in the wreckage.

Another aviation official said that the plane had been coming in to land but that the pilot apparently had decided to abort the landing and revved up his engines in a failed bid to get clear of the ground again.

Thousands of Phnom Penh residents converged on the crash scene, and witnesses said there was some looting.

Vietnam Airlines and an official at the Phnom Penh airport said the plane was carrying 60 passengers and a crew of 6. Cambodian officials said the bodies of the victims had been taken to a nearby military airfield for identification.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Seoul said that as many as 21 South Koreans, including 6 members of a medical team, could have perished in the crash. Taiwan state television said at least 22 Taiwanese were believed to be among the passengers.

Some Germans also were believed to be on board, said the Cambodian secretary of state for information, Khieu Kanharith. *(AP, Reuters)*

Rosano Cuenat/Agence France-Presse

President Ramos inspecting ex-Moro rebels now in the Philippine Army.

Ramos Asks 'the People' To Join 2d-Term Debate

Reuters

MANILA — President Fidel Ramos dropped fresh hints Wednesday that he might try for a second term, saying that he would take the increasingly heated debate over constitutional change to the people.

The constitution, rewritten 10 years ago after Ferdinand Marcos was ousted in a revolt, limits a president to one term of six years.

Mr. Ramos said that critics planning mass protests later this month to oppose constitutional amendments did not necessarily represent the people.

"The people are more than just those who will participate in the Sept. 21 mass action," he said. "I represent the people as president when it comes to matters of this nature, especially the people that have no voice yet."

After repeatedly saying that he would step down when his term ends next June, Mr. Ramos appeared this week to be retreating despite increasingly fierce opposition from the country's influential Roman Catholic Church and top opposition figures.

Referring to the moves to change the constitution, the president said Wednesday: "In light of the anxieties and recriminations arising out of current moves, there is need for our people to be given the opportunity to pause, to be informed and to reflect on the issue of charter changes, as well as on our economic condition, with greater sobriety and calm discernment."

He said he had ordered his cabinet and local officials and asked congressional leaders to consult the people down to the grass roots on their views about proposals to change the constitution.

"That doesn't sound like there is a dictatorship in place, is there?" he quipped, referring to warnings by church officials that a second term for Mr. Ramos could revive dictatorship.

Congressmen promptly suspended debate on a resolution calling for constitutional amendments to clear the way for the nationwide consultations that Mr. Ramos seeks.

An opposition leader, Daisy Fuentes, said the suspension was intended to defuse the protests, adding: "This might be one step backward and two steps forward."

The acrimonious debate over a constitutional change coincided with turmoil in the country's markets, with the peso skidding Wednesday to new depths of 31.83 to the dollar.

The stock market, which slightly recovered Wednesday, has lost 26 percent since the de facto devaluation of the peso on July 11.

Church leaders have vowed to mobilize tens of thousands of people in their planned rally in Manila, while leftist groups said they would hold nationwide protests on the same day.

"We need to gather the biggest crowd possible so President Ramos could hear very clearly the true sentiment of the public," said Corazon Aquino, a former president and a leader of the rally Sept. 21.

E-Funds

International Funds via E-mail.
A new service for IHT readers.

What is E-Funds?

E-Funds is a service that allows you to receive regular updates on the international fund groups that interest you. These updates are delivered automatically to your e-mail box daily.

How do I subscribe?

To add a fund group, send an e-mail message to "e-funds@iht.com" – in the body of the message, type SUBSCRIBE followed by the fund code. For example, to subscribe to the Global Asset Management fund, you would type SUBSCRIBE 076 (The fund codes appear next to the funds listing on the International Funds page of the IHT). Within 5 minutes, your subscription will be registered and you will begin to receive daily updates on the fund.

How many funds may I subscribe to?

You may subscribe to as many funds as you like, but you must send an individual SUBSCRIBE message for each fund. Receive a full list of funds codes on the IHT International Funds page, or by sending an e-mail message to "e-funds@iht.com" with the command INDEX as the first text in the body of the message.

What must I pay?

There is no cost for subscribing to E-Funds. This is a reader service feature for IHT readers.

Brought to you in collaboration with NOKIA, the official E-Funds sponsor.

Follow your funds via the

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

BRIEFLY

Rafiqur Rahman/Reuters

POLITICS — Bangladeshis marching Wednesday to mark the founding of the Bangladeshi Nationalist Party, which is boycotting Parliament.

Pedicab Drivers Riot in China

BEIJING — Chinese pedicab drivers protesting government controls on their work fought with anti-riot police squads sent to disperse them, a human rights group said Wednesday.

Workers and police officers were injured in the clash Tuesday in southwestern Dujiangyan city and demonstrations against the local government were planned again for Wednesday, the New York-based organization Human Rights in China said. *(AP)*

Taiwan Open to China Talks

TAIPEI — Taiwan said Wednesday that it was preparing to conduct political dialogue with China in early 1998.

It also said that as long as Beijing was sincere in improving ties with Taipei, its president, Lee Teng-hui, was willing to visit the mainland without his official title.

"We are preparing for the agenda, including political and policy ones, as part of the cross-strait talks, which we hope would be able to be resumed in spring," said Chang King-yu, chairman of the cabinet's Mainland Affairs Council. *(Reuters)*

U.S. Gives Assurances to India

NEW DELHI — The United States told New Delhi on Wednesday that it did not seek to mediate between India and Pakistan, but intended to pay greater attention to a long neglected South Asia.

Karl Inderfurth, assistant secretary of state for South Asian affairs, said the United States remained concerned about peace in Asia, particularly about stability in the subcontinent where India and Pakistan have fought three wars since 1947.

But he said Washington did not intend to mediate between the two neighbors, which are nuclear threshold powers. *(Reuters)*

Chinese Detain a Dissident

BEIJING — Chinese authorities have detained an outspoken dissident in the central province of Anhui ahead of a crucial conference of the ruling Communist Party this month, a human rights watchdog group said on Wednesday.

Shen Liangqing was taken from his home by eight police officers on Monday evening and had not returned by early on Wednesday, the Information Center of Human Rights and Democratic Movement in China said in a statement.

The dissident's girlfriend, Huang Xianqin, was also detained but was released in the early hours of Tuesday morning, the Hong Kong-based group said.

China frequently detains known dissidents before sensitive dates and anniversaries. *(Reuters)*

Death of a Princess/ *Now, the Question of the Monarchy's Future*

Winds of Change Shake House of Windsor

By Warren Hoge
New York Times Service

LONDON — The death of Diana, Princess of Wales, has focused public attention on her criticisms of the royal family and confronted the 160-year-old House of Windsor with a national clamor for change.

Calls upon Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Charles to rebuild the monarchy's lapsed prestige by following her example of openness and accessibility are growing as rapidly as the mountain of flowers and the line of mourners outside the chapel where her body lies.

In life, Diana drew a distinction between her idea of royalty that reaches out to the public and the royal family's more distant and reserved relationship with its subjects, but the message was compromised by public misgivings over some of her behavior. Death and the forgiving embrace of her memory have raised the argument to a new level of clarity and force.

"Diana the dead may threaten their stability and tranquillity as strongly if not more so than the divorced Diana they could not silence," said Polly Toynbee, a columnist for The Independent. "Diana the difficult was a problem the palace could tackle; but Saint Diana is something it can never contend with."

Julie Burchill, a columnist for The Guardian, said that Diana "took to royal life like a champion and for one brief shining moment made sense of it all while her husband with every flinch and faux pas made it painfully obvious that he found it increasingly difficult to love his people or do his duty." She said that, by contrast, the House of Windsor had become "a dumb, numb dinosaur, lumbering along in a world of its own, gorged sick on arrogance and ignorance."

Just last month, a poll showed support for the monarchy at only 48 percent, the first time a survey had ever recorded a number lower than 50 percent. The figure was 70 percent just three years earlier, even after the public relations disasters of 1992, the year famously called the annus horribilis by Queen Elizabeth. In that year, three of her children separated or divorced, Windsor Castle burned and she had to pay income taxes for the first time.

Significantly, in the Aug. 12 poll, those most disapproving of the Windsors were younger people, the part of the British population that the experience of the last two days has shown had developed a strong personal identification with the princess.

While the poll implied that 52 percent of the British would like to see the country become a republic, there is little organized republican sentiment here, and there is no sense of the country's politics moving in that direction.

The government of Prime Minister Tony Blair has made a priority of constitutional reform — the creation of legislatures in Scotland and Wales and possibly Northern Ireland, the ending of voting privileges for hereditary peers, and a move toward more proportional voting procedures. But this often-mentioned campaign to "modernize" Britain has not questioned the validity of Britain's constitutional monarchy.

What the poll reflected was widespread unhappiness with the current family's stewardship rather than with the institution. Diana herself, even in her most confessional moments, challenged the style, not the existence, of the monarchy.

In a television interview in 1995 in which she discussed her adultery and humiliations and questioned her husband's fitness to be king, she said: "I would like a monarchy that has more contact with its people — and I don't mean riding around on bicycles and things like that, but just having a more in-depth understanding."

Douglas Hurd, former foreign secretary, said Tuesday that Diana had moved the mission forward from "royalty as a symbol" to "royalty as a cause." He said her championing of unpopular groups had extended the monarchy's reach into less noble parts of the realm that truly characterize modern Britain. And he added: "She needed to be royal to succeed. Republicans should ponder this."

The focus of the public's thoughts on the royal family's immediate duty has centered on the needs of the sons: Prince William, 15, the heir after Charles, and Prince Harry, 12.

There have been open pleas that Charles excuse them from any royal duties until they are older and criticism that they were obliged to appear in public at a church service in Balmoral just hours after learning of the death of their mother. Reporters covering the royal family at Balmoral, its Scottish holiday estate, said that Charles had been opposed to taking them but that he was overruled by his mother, the queen.

With Charles, the two boys have traditionally been involved in a life of tweeds and blazers and shooting outings on royal estates. With their mother they appeared in baseball caps and jeans, went to amusement parks and beaches, and saw the needy, accompanying her on visits to hospitals, AIDS clinics and centers for the homeless. There is anxiety that the family will close in around them and deny them that kind of exposure to real life conditions.

The charged new atmosphere also puts an end to the recent campaign by Charles to gain public acceptance for his longtime mistress, Camilla Parker Bowles, and for the notion that they might soon marry.

She has never met the two sons and will not be involved in their upbringing now that their own mother is dead. Her reputation as a home wrecker is freshly engraved on the British public conscience with the death of the princess who blamed her for starting her marriage's downward spiral.

Ben Pimlott, author of "The Queen: A Biography of Elizabeth II," said, "Diana's death has given the relationship a severe jolt."

Bob Houston, editor of Royalty magazine, was blunter. "There's absolutely no chance of Charles marrying Camilla now," he said. "He would have to be the most thoughtless cad in the world to consider it."

Charles has installed his former personal assistant, Tiggy Legge-Bourke, who was until last year in charge of caring for the boys, in a cottage at Balmoral. She has been credited with having provided a kind of warm, tactile care such as Diana did, and which the prince, himself the son of an authoritarian and distant father, has never been adept at.

The House of Windsor has gone by that name only since it was changed from the House of Saxe-Coberg-Gotha in 1917, during World War I. The Windsor years are considered to have begun in 1837 with the coronation of Queen Victoria, who was married to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg. The Tudors, the last great dynasty of comparable longevity, lasted 126 years and the Hanoverians, 123.

Diana's 'Last Photograph' Published by Some Papers

The Associated Press

BONN — Several European newspapers, including the German tabloid Express, published what they said was the last photograph of Diana, Princess of Wales, alive, taken as she walked to a Mercedes car on the night of her fatal crash.

The Express photograph shows the princess, wearing a blue blazer and white trousers, accompanied by two unidentified men. Another car with Paris license plates can be seen in the background.

One of the two men seen in the photograph appears to be waiting by the door of the Mercedes.

A caption under the photo reads: "No, the Express would never print a photo that shows a dead Diana and her companions. Yes, the Express is printing this last photo of Diana alive."

What appears to be the same photograph with a wider angle, showing a third man facing the camera also waiting at the car Diana is striding to, was printed by the Munich-based Abendzeitung.

The Abendzeitung caption reads: "It is Saturday evening. Princess Diana leaves the city residence of her friend Dodi. She drives with the Mercedes to the Hotel Ritz to dinner. A few hours later, she was in an accident."

Crash Survivor Reportedly Lost Lips and Tongue in Accident

The Associated Press

PARIS — His mouth was so mangled that his lips and tongue were torn away. The one person police hope can describe how photographers chased Diana, Princess of Wales, to her death cannot talk, a Paris newspaper reported Wednesday.

Jeremy Bymn/Reuters

Trevor Rees-Jones was sitting in the front passenger seat of the car.

Trevor Rees-Jones, a bodyguard and the sole survivor of the crash that killed the princess, her boyfriend and their driver, remains in critical condition with massive facial injuries.

The daily Le Figaro reported that the force of the crash smashed his jaw, ripping away his lips, tongue and other tissue. It was unclear whether surgeons were able to reattach the tongue.

The bodyguard also suffered serious chest injuries and broken bones. He has been drifting in and out of consciousness at Pitie Salpetriere, the same Paris hospital where Diana died of her injuries.

Mr. Rees-Jones is in such bad shape that he most likely will not be able to meet with investigators for weeks, and when he does, he may have to write down what he saw before the Mercedes slammed into a tunnel post and folded around him Sunday.

Mr. Rees-Jones, 29, of Whitington, England, works for the Fayed family and was known as "Dodi's shadow."

One of about 40 Fayed family security staffers, he is a former paratrooper who served in the Middle East and Northern Ireland. He left the British Army in 1992.

Mother Gives Thanks for 'Gift of Diana'

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — The mother of Diana, Princess of Wales, thanked God on Wednesday for the "gift" of her daughter, in her first public statement since the princess died last weekend.

"I thank God for the gift of Diana and for all her loving and giving," said Frances Shand Kydd as she left her home on an island off the windswept west coast of Scotland to travel to London to prepare for her daughter's funeral.

"I give her back to Him, with my love, pride and admiration to rest in peace," the 61-year-old added in a handwritten statement.

"My heartfelt thank-you's to everyone for their prayers, flowers and letters — and for endless thoughtful kindness, following the death of my daughter Diana," she said.

Frances Shand Kydd was divorced from Diana's father, the Earl Spencer, six years after the princess was born in 1961 and remarried. The earl died in 1992.

Doug Kanter/The Associated Press

A graffiti artist in New York City turned a wall into a mural of tribute to Diana as well as a commentary on the role of the media.

Remark by Gadhafi Infuriates Britain

LONDON — The Foreign Office plans to file a formal protest to Libya over a charge by the Libyan leader, Moammar Gadhafi, that Diana, Princess of Wales, and her Egyptian friend, Dodi al Fayed, were victims of a "racist crime" by British and French agents.

"We are aware of the absurd and extremely distasteful allegations made by Colonel Gadhafi about the tragic death of the Princess of Wales. A formal letter of protest is being sent to the Libyan government.

"This outrageous statement by Colonel Gadhafi shows, once again, how far short the Libyan government falls of international norms of behavior," the Foreign Office statement said.

On Monday, Colonel Gadhafi said Britain was "the vilest" of countries. "It committed a crime by executing an Arab citizen who wanted to marry an English princess," he said. "And it prepared the accident with the French intelligence services." *(AFP)*

Sotheby's Puts Off Windsor Auction

NEW YORK — Sotheby's announced Tuesday that it was postponing its auction of more than 40,000 objects belonging to the duke and duchess of Windsor from the couple's famous Paris home.

The announcement came as Sotheby's experts were putting the finishing touches on the objects' installation in preparation for the nine-day sale that was to begin at the auction house's York Avenue headquarters on Sept. 11.

Sotheby's said the decision had been made in accord with the wishes of Mohamed al Fayed, owner of the Windsors' villa and its contents. *(NYT)*

U.S. Stores Pull Tabloids From Shelves

WASHINGTON — Kmart Corp. and the area's two biggest supermarket chains — Safeway and Giant Food — pulled the current issue of the National Enquirer from their shelves, citing respect for Diana.

A front-page headline of the tabloid dated Sept. 9, printed before the car crash that killed the princess, says, "Di Goes Sex Mad."

Safeway, unlike Kmart and Giant, also decided to pull another tabloid, the Star, because of a story about Diana's relationship with Dodi al Fayed that shows them on a "loveboat" cruise. *(WP)*

Diana's Gowns Expected to Soar in Value

LOS ANGELES — Less than three months after gowns worn by Diana sold for more than $3 million at a charity auction, fashion experts say the dresses are worth far more because of her death.

"I'm sure it will add to the value," said Louise Coffey-Webb, a costume historian who advises museums on how to preserve historical costumes.

Christie's auctioned 79 of Diana's gowns and cocktail dresses in New York in June, raising $3.26 million for AIDS and cancer charities.

One midnight blue dress worn by the princess when she danced with John Travolta at a White House dinner went for $222,500. *(AP)*

See Friday's Intermarket for Holidays & Travel, Residential Real Estate and Dining Out. To advertise contact Sarah Wershof on +44 171 420 0326 or fax +44 171 420 0338. A GREAT DEAL HAPPENS AT THE INTERMARKET

OFFSHORE BANKS
COMPANIES & TRUSTS
IMMIGRATION/PASSPORTS
Banking-Accounting-Secretarial
Visa Registration-Invoicing
Mail-Phone-Fax Services Worldwide
Aston Corporate Trustees
Aston House, Douglas, Isle of Man
Tel: +44 (0) 1624 626581
Fax: +44 (0) 1624 625126
London
Tel: +44 (0) 171 233 1302
Fax: +44 (0) 171 233 1519
E Mail: aston@enterprise.net
www.aston-iom.demon.co.uk

OFFSHORE COMPANIES
OCRA WORLD WIDE
• 750 READY MADE CO'S AVAILABLE
• FULL ADMIN & ACCOUNTING
• BANKING AND TRADE SERVICES
• TELEPHONE & MAIL FORWARDING
• CHINA BUSINESS SERVICES
Please contact Bart Dekker, MD
OCRA ASIA LIMITED
24-02 Bank of America Tower
12 Harcourt Road, Central, Hong Kong
Tel: 852 25220172 Fax: 852 25215399
E-mail: OCRA@OCRA.COM.HK
Web pages: WWW.OCRA.COM

OFFSHORE BANK
with correspondent relationship.
Class A commercial license.
Immediate delivery. US $60,000.
NASSAU, BAHAMAS
Tel: (242) 394-7080 Fax: (242) 394-7082
AGENTS WANTED WORLDWIDE

Business Opportunities

INNOVATIVE FRENCH COSMETICS. Natural unique + safe skin tighteners producer seeks funds, distributors for world demand. Fax +33(0)4 42 24 09 07

OFFSHORE COMPANIES. For free brochure or advice Tel: London 44 181 741 1224 Fax: 44 181 748 6558/6338 www.appleton.co.uk

Business Travel

1st/Business Class Frequent Travellers Worldwide. Up to 50% off. No coupons, no restrictions. Imperial Canada Tel: 1-514-341-7227 Fax: 1-514-341-7998. e-mail address: imperial@login.net http://www.login.net/imperial

Business Services

YOUR OFFICE IN LONDON
Bond Street - Mail, Phone, Fax, Telex
Tel: 44 171 290 9000 Fax 171 499 7517

Capital Available

PROJECT CAPITAL
AVAILABLE NOW
NO LIMIT
NO SECURITY
FAX: +44 (0)171 470 7213

COMMERCIAL/BUSINESS FINANCE available for any viable projects worldwide. Fax brief synopsis in English to Corporate Advances. (+)44-1273-821300.

Serviced Offices

YOUR PRESTIGIOUS FURNISHED OFFICE IN 11 MAJOR LOCATIONS IN ITALY. WWW.EXECUTIVENETWORK.IT TEL. 39 6 8543241 FAX 39 6 85350187

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

New Lower International Rates!
Germany.... 31¢
Japan..... 38¢
France..... 33¢
UK..... 19¢
• NO Set Up Fees
• NO Minimums
• Six-Second Billing
• AT&T Quality
• 24-hour Multi-lingual Customer Service
The Original kallback
Where Standards are Set, not Met!
Tel: 1.206.599.1991
Fax: 1.206.599.1981
Email: info@kallback.com
www.kallback.com
417 Second Avenue West
Seattle, WA 98119 USA

Announcements

BAREME AS 24
AU 4 SEPTEMBRE 1997
Prix Hors TVA en devise locale (traduction disponible sur demande)
Remplace les baremes anterieurs

FRANCE (zone C) en FFI - TVA 20,6%
GO: 3,71 FOD*: 2,25
SCSP: 5,44 SCSP: 5,32

UK en /i - *TVA 17,5% (food 8%)
GO: 0,5580 FOD*: 0,3475

ALLEMAGNE (zone I) DM/I - TVA 15%
ZONE I - G :
GO: 1,10
ZONE II - I :
GO: 1,06 SCSP: 1,44
ZONE III - F :
GO: 1,05 SCSP: 1,45
ZONE IV - F :
SCSP: 1,45
ZONE IV - G :
GO: 1,08 FOD: 0,70

BELGIQUE en FBI - TVA 21%
GO: 21,98 FOD: 10,82
SCSP: 33,98 SCSP: 31,98

HOLLANDE (zone2) NLG/I - TVA 17,5%
GO: 1,297 FOD: 0,802
SCSP: 2,000 SCSP: 1,940

LUXEMBOURG en LUF/I - TVA 15%
GO: 19,48

ESPAGNE (zone A) en PTAS/I-TVA 16%
GO: 85,69
SCSP: 103,45 SCSP: 107,59

* Usage reglemente

Herald Tribune
SUBSCRIBER CUSTOMER SERVICE: For questions or queries about the delivery of your newspaper, the status of your subscription or about ordering a subscription, please call the following numbers: EUROPE, MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA: TOLL FREE - Austria 0660 8120 Belgium 0800 17538 France 0800 437437 Germany 0130 848585 Italy 167 780040 Luxembourg 0800 2703 Netherlands 06 0225158 Sweden 020 797039 Switzerland 155 5757 UK 0800 895865 Elsewhere (+33) 1 41439361 THE AMERICAS: USA (toll-free) 1-800-8822884 Elsewhere (+1) 212 7523880 ASIA: Hong Kong 2922 1171 Indonesia 809 1928 Japan (toll-free) 0120 464 027 Korea 3672 0044 Malaysia 221 7055 Philippines 895 4946 Singapore 325 0834 Taiwan 7753456 Thailand 277 4485 Elsewhere (+852) 29221171

FEELING low? - having problems? SOS HELP crisis-line in English. 3 p.m - 11p.m. Tel: Paris (01) 47 23 80 80

SACRED HEART OF JESUS
Thank you for answering my prayers.
AR.

Legal Services

DIVORCE IN 1 DAY. No travel. Write: Box 377, Sudbury, MA 01776 USA. Tel: 508/443-8387, Fax: 508/443-0183.

Real Estate for Sale

Monaco

SUPERB APARTMENT, 240 SQ.M., penthouse duplex, panoramic sea view and mountains, large reception room, 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, large fully fitted kitchen, pantry, laundry room, guest dressing room, large terrace and loggias 140 sq.m., 2 cellars, 2 garages. INTERMEDIA
Tel: +377 93 50 66 84
Fax +377 93 50 45 52

USA Residential

U.S. Estate: Middleburg, Virginia
With transnational Charisma, near Capitol and Int'l Airport, Mountain Vista, 97 Acres; Gemologist's Haven, Historian's Enchantment, Artist's Awe; Le Pres Aux Cerfs; For Sale By Owner, Asian Heart set in French Design; only $3.5 million, true value considerably greater. Suitable for family/conference center. Car buffs: 5 car garage, one with wash bay, drain, hot & cold high pressure system, limo length. Tel: 540/364-35.55 E-Mail: La_Fleur_Enchantee@compuserve.com http://www.middleburgonline.com/semole

Paris and Suburbs

6th, NEAR PONT NEUF, DIRECT OWNER, pretty 3-room, equipped kitchen bathroom, toilet room, calm. FF2,200,000. Write I.H.T. Box 396, 92521-Neuilly Cedex France

Real Estate for Rent

Paris Area Furnished

AGENCE CHAMPS ELYSEES
Specialists:
Furnished apartments, 3 months or more or unfurnished, residential areas.
Tel: +33 (0)1 42 25 32 25
Fax: +33 (0)1 45 63 37 09

LEFT BANK-13th - LARGE FLAT 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, balcony on garden $2300/13,500FF. Available now. Tel: Paris 43-31-14-28 USA (508) 645-9529.

Switzerland

GENEVA, LUXURY FURNISHED apartments. From studios to 4 bedrooms Tel: +41 22 735 6320 Fax +41 22 736 2671

International Herald Tribune ads work

Escorts & Guides

BELGRAVIA
ORCHIDS
LONDON - EUROPE
THE FINEST & THE MOST SINCERE 18 - 38+ INTERNATIONAL BEAUTIFUL & ELEGANT STUDENTS SECRETARIES, AIR HOSTESSES & MODELS + AVAILABLE AS YOUR COMPANION
Escort Agency Credit Cards Welcome
TEL: LONDON ++ 44 (0)
0171 589 5237

INTERNATIONAL ESCORTS
(U.S. Registered Trademark)
World's First & Most Exclusive Service
Models, Beauty Queens, Actresses
Entertainers, Hostesses, Secretaries
Multilingual Travel Companions
"Rated "Best In New York" by New York Mag. Featured in International News Media & TV. Video tapes & Photos available for selection. Credit cards accepted
Hdqtrs: 1-212-765-7896
office@intl-escorts.com
USA & WORLDWIDE

GLAMOUR INTERNATIONAL
LONDON ESCORT SERVICE
0171 724 0771

THE ROYAL PLATINUM SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TOP FASHION MODELS
ATLANTIC
LONDON PARIS NEW YORK
++44(0)7000 77 04 11/22/33
USA: 212 785 1919
WORLDWIDE ESCORT SERVICE

SWITZERLAND-GERMANY-BELGIUM
++31-20-427 28 27
Zurich-Geneva-Basel-Berne-Frankfurt-Mainz-Wiesbaden-Cologne-Bonn-Dusseldorf-Munich-Berlin-Brussels-Antwerp + A: Vienna
LONDON: (0)171-978 6606
COSMOS Escort Agency - Credit Cards

HIGH SOCIETY
Executive Escort Service
Worldwide
Tel: +44 (0) 171 266 1033
07000 4444 76. @high-society.co.uk

******** EUROCONTACT INT'L ********
Top local & travel service worldwide
PARIS*STOCKHOLM*GENEVA*ZURICH
RIVIERA*BRUSSELS*LONDON*VIENNA
MILAN*ROME*all GERMANY & N.Y.
Escort Service Vienna ++43-1-212 04S1

HEIDI'S HIGH SOCIETY*VIENNA*PARIS
COTE D'AZUR*ZURICH*GENF*MUNICH
International Escort & Travel
Vienna —43/1/535 41 34 all credit cards

AMSTERDAM * DREAMS * ESCORTS and Dinner Date Service for Him or Her. Tel: +31 (0) 20-64 02 666 : 64 02 111

VENUS IN FURS
24HR WORLDWIDE ESCORT SERVICE
LONDON 0171 362 7000
All cards. Advance bookings welcome

PARIS
APOLLO ESCORTS
service@apollo-consultants.com
++316-54228-124

"GUYS & DOLLS ESCORT SERVICE"
MILAN"ROME"ITALY"LONDON"PARIS
BENELUX"LUGANO"GERMANY"SPAIN
COTE D'AZUR"SCANDINAVIA"EUROPE
Tel: +39 (0) 335 619 0438 Credit Cards

CHELSEA ESCORT SERVICE
51 Beauchamp Place, London SW1
Tel: 0171-584 6513

MILANO MODELS * +39 (0)335.803.0953
* FIRST CLASS LADIES FOR ELITE *
* ALL ITALY ROME PARIS RIVIERA *
* Travel Companion Service worldwide *

* ZURICH * CAROLINE *
Escort Service
Tel: 01 / 261.49 47

PREMIER ESCORTS 24 hrs
Oriental, Asian and English Roses for your Delight 0171 589 8081 Credit Cards

ANGELIQUE & FRIENDS
Simply The Best Escort Service
London 24 hrs 0171 586 0069

VALENTINES INTERNATIONAL
VIP Escort Service photos to view central London office 0171 835 0005 all cards

*GENEVA * PARIS * COTE D'AZUR
Ginger Escort Service
Tel: 022 / 731 90 81

GENEVA PRETTY WOMAN
Call 022 / 346 00 89 Escort Agency
LAUSANNE-MONTREUX- BASEL
ZURICH - CREDIT CARDS

ASIAN * PERSIAN * ORIENTAL & CONTINENTAL Escort Service London
Tel: 0956 223317 24 hrs Credit Cards

""BERLIN - FRANKFURT""
""CARISMA ESCORT AGENCY""
Tel: 0041-848 80 70 77 - Credit Cards

BERLIN - "MARION'S"
Private Escort Service
Tel: 0172 - 301 45 95

BLACK BEAUTY ESCORT SERVICE
Exclusive Elegant Educated & Friendly
London & Heathrow 01819062261.Cards

CITY FRANKFURT&AREA
Maxi's Escort Agency
Please call 069 - 597 66 66 from 2pm

EXECUTIVE CLUB
LONDON ESCORT SERVICE
TEL: 0171 722 5008 Credit Cards

EMMANUELLE'S ESCORT SERVICE
** FRENCH SPEAKING **
LONDON 0171 262 2666 All Cards

HIGH LIFE * VIENNA * 24 hrs.
MOST EXCLUSIVE ESCORT SERVICE
VIENNA ++43-1-3675690 all credit cards

MONIQUE BEAUTIFUL BLOND private escort service. Kensington
Tel: 0171 835 1685 or 0171 259 2623.

MORRISON CLUB - VIENNA ESCORT Service. 5., Rechte Wienzeile 2a 0222/586 86 84

STUNNING AUSTRIAN BLONDE Fluent English and German and Italian. Call: UK 0860 528 270

YOUNG & NEW ESCORTS
London's Number One Escort Service
Tel: 0171 834 3939 - 24hrs

Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER
PLANNING TO RUN A CLASSIFIED AD?
Place your Ad quickly and easily, contact your nearest IHT office or representative with your text. You will be informed of the cost immediately, and once payment is made your ad will appear within 48 hours. All major Credit Cards Accepted.
EUROPE
FRANCE (HQ): Paris, Tel.: (01) 41 43 93 85, Fax: (01) 41 43 93 70. E-mail: Classified@iht.com
GERMANY, AUSTRIA & CENTRAL EUROPE: Frankfurt, Tel.: (069) 9712500 Fax: (069) 97125020
UNITED KINGDOM: London, Tel.: (0171) 836 4802 Telex: 262009 Fax: (0171) 240 2254
EUROPE
SWITZERLAND: Pully, Tel.: (021) 728 30 21. Fax: (021) 728 30 91
NORTH AMERICA
NEW YORK: Tel.: (212) 752-3890 Toll free (800) 572-7212 Fax: (212) 755-8785
ASIA/PACIFIC
HONG KONG: Tel.: (852) 2922-1188 Telex: 61170 IHTHX Fax: (852) 2922-1190

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

For Talks in Algeria

Recent days have been the most violent in Algeria's nearly six-year civil war. The government reports that nearly 400 civilians were massacred in a week by the Armed Islamic Group. The rest of the world has gone along with the government's insistence that the violence is the business of Algerians only.

But Algeria's president, Liamine Zeroual, has refused to negotiate with even moderate Islamists. It is time for other nations, especially France, to use their influence to press for talks.

Algeria descended into brutality after the army canceled parliamentary elections in 1992 to prevent a victory by an Islamic coalition. One wing broke off to form the Armed Islamic Group, and at least 60,000 people have been killed since.

Government officials blame the group for the massacres, but they have not allowed journalists to investigate the killings independently.

Many are certainly the work of that terrorist movement, but some may involve government soldiers, and some result from reprisals between Islamists and members of government-backed local civilian militias.

Most of the violence has taken place in the outer suburbs of Algiers, the capital, a region full of military barracks. It takes time to hack dozens of people to death, yet soldiers have not intervened to stop the killings. Many in Algeria feel that the military has let the killings proceed for propaganda purposes or to justify its role and budget.

Mr. Zeroual maintains that building Algerian democracy will eventually end the war by drawing Algerians into a working political process. The constitutional referendum and presidential and legislative elections held in the last three years, however, have been rigged toward the government and have not helped to reduce the violence.

While calling for a dialogue among Algerians, France has not used its considerable influence on Mr. Zeroual's government to push him to talk. France provides about $1 billion in aid each year and is Algeria's primary source of imports. Just as important, the francophone government in Algiers looks to France for moral support.

During this year's election campaign in France, members of Lionel Jospin's Socialist Party advocated negotiations and cooler relations between Paris and Algiers. But since taking office, Prime Minister Jospin has moved his government closer to Algiers. He sent his foreign minister there to attend a meeting of regional foreign ministers, and restored landing rights to Air Algérie in Paris.

Other nations and institutions follow France's lead. The European Union is negotiating an association agreement with Algeria, and should condition Algeria's involvement on talks to end the war.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Help Mozambique

It is not surprising that the trouble spots of the world tend to command most of our attention. Wars and disasters offer the most drama, and wounded countries such as Bosnia and Cambodia soak up a large share of America's treasure and military deployments.

For just that reason, though, it makes sense to pay attention also to countries emerging from such hells — where a more modest investment now could avert more trouble in the future. One such country is Mozambique.

Even during Mozambique's 16-year civil war, the southern African nation of 18 million people was not exactly dinner-table conversation for most Americans. But its Cold War proxy struggle made it the focus of attention of South Africa, the Soviet Union and other powers.

Now that Mozambique has made peace, it needs help of a different kind.

The formerly Marxist leaders of Mozambique have become converts to free market economics. They are privatizing most state-run industries and devoting larger shares of their small budget to schools. A democratic government is running pretty smoothly. Mozambique could provide a model for many troubled African nations.

But the country remains desperately poor, weighed down by the devastation of civil war and — here is the key — heavily indebted to richer nations.

Like many poor countries, Mozambique finds itself on a merry-go-round where as much as it earns from exports it must pay to the developed world just to service old debt. No matter how sensible its reform policies, the debt burden will block progress.

The Clinton administration and the World Bank, under James Wolfensohn's leadership, are pushing a plan to forgive much of the debt for countries thus oppressed that otherwise are following sensible economic policies. Uganda was the first to qualify for help. Shortly, Mozambique will be considered.

The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund should be generous — more generous even than their staffs have suggested in preliminary papers.

As Oxfam International has pointed out, wealthy nations spent $1.5 billion on refugee relief for Rwanda in 1994 alone. Debt relief that allows Mozambique to avoid that kind of collapse, to spend more on schools and development and to consolidate its peace, would be more efficient in the long run.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Unwanted Bombers

One big issue facing a returning Congress this week is whether to give the U.S. Air Force nine extra B-2 bombers. The air force doesn't want them, and the Senate doesn't want to pay for them, but the House has voted a $331 million down payment.

So members of Congress, who will have to resolve the dispute in conference, might want to catch up on a bit of news that emerged while they were out of town: You can't take a B-2 out in the rain.

The B-2 is the official name of the oddly shaped "Stealth" bomber, which was developed — beginning in 1981 — to penetrate Soviet defenses in the event of a nuclear war.

The first B-2, albeit in what the air force calls an "interim configuration," was declared ready for duty last spring. The total cost of the program is now estimated at about $45 billion — for a total of 21 bombers.

At more than $2 billion per plane, you would think the air force might have received an all-weather aircraft. But the General Accounting Office last month reported — and the air force confirmed — that plans to deploy the planes overseas have had to be scrapped because the B-2's stealthy materials "are not as durable as expected and require lengthy maintenance, some in an environmentally controlled shelter after each flight."

In addition, the B-2s have to be kept parked in temperature- and humidity-controlled hangars "because of their sensitivity to moisture, water and other severe climatic conditions."

To put it another way, the B-2 must be "sheltered or exposed only to the most benign environments (low humidity, no precipitation, moderate temperatures)."

The General Accounting Office further noted that the planes have been fully mission-capable only 26 percent of the time, and that so far they have needed 124 man-hours of maintenance for every hour of flight.

The Defense Department's response? "The B-2 can be deployed, but at the present time it would be difficult to operate the B-2 from a deployed location."

Even before this latest grotesque news, the case against additional, unwanted B-2s was powerful. As the world has changed, so have air force needs; the generals say that 21 copies of the $2 billion plane is enough.

They would rather spend money on pressing requirements — for a new-generation fighter aircraft, say, and for funds to boost morale and help retain pilots in the service.

Some House members — particularly those with B-2 subcontracts in their districts — want to buy the additional nine planes anyway, at an eventual total cost of $20 billion in procurement and maintenance. It is hard to think of a worse idea.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST
ESTABLISHED 1887
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen
KATHARINE P. DARROW, Vice Chairman
RICHARD McCLEAN, Publisher & Chief Executive
MICHAEL GETLER, Executive Editor
• WALTER WELLS, Managing Editor • PAUL HORVITZ, Deputy Managing Editor
• KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, Deputy Editors • SAMUEL ABT and CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editors • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages
• JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor
• RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher
• JAMES McLEOD, Advertising Director • DIDIER BRUN, Circulation Director.
Directeur de la Publication: Richard McClean

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 41.43.93.00. Fax: Subscriptions, (1) 41.43.92.10; Advertising, (1) 41.43.92.12; News, (1) 41.43.93.38. Internet address: http://www.iht.com E-Mail: iht@iht.com
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 119800. Tel. (65) 472-7768. Fax. (65) 274-2334. Mng. Dir. Asia: Rolf D. Krauspenhaar, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 852-2922-1188. Fax: 852-2922-1190. Gen. Mgr. Germany: T. Schlüter, Friedrichstr 15, 60323 Frankfurt/M. Tel. +49 69/971250-0. Fax: +49 69/971250-20. Pres. U.S.: Michael Covoo, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Fax: (212) 755-8785. U.K. Advertising Office: 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. (171) 836-4802. Fax: (171) 240-2254. S.A.S. au capital de 1 200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337.
©1997, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

Things the Japanese Visitor Could Tell China

By Ralph A. Cossa

TAIPEI — Will the visit to China by Japan's Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto that starts this Thursday be congenial or acrimonious? Probably a bit of both, perhaps with President Jiang Zemin and Prime Minister Li Peng playing good cop and bad cop.

Mr. Li has certainly been practicing his part. He recently completed a swing through Southeast Asia on which he branded attempts to "expand the scope" of the U.S.-Japan alliance to include Taiwan as "utterly unacceptable" interference in China's internal affairs. Were this to happen, he warned, Chinese-Japanese relations would be "fundamentally shaken."

But Mr. Jiang and Chinese diplomats have been pointing to Mr. Hashimoto's visit — intended to celebrate the 25th anniversary of normalization of diplomatic relations — as an opportunity to build a closer relationship between Asia's two major powers.

It also provides a good opportunity for Mr. Jiang to polish his diplomatic credentials before his October visit to Washington, especially since the scope of the U.S.-Japan alliance is certain to be high on China's agenda for the summit meeting with President Bill Clinton.

Mr. Jiang is eager to see China's rapid economic growth and modernization continue. He recognizes how important continued Japanese aid and investment are to those goals. He thus has reason to want a smooth visit.

But Mr. Hashimoto's visit comes immediately before the 15th congress of the Chinese Communist Party, scheduled to open on Sept. 12. Mr. Jiang hopes that the meeting will formally usher in China's "Jiang Zemin era."

Given nationalistic anti-Japanese sentiment, it may prove more difficult for Mr. Jiang to appear "soft" on Japan.

Even if he is on his best diplomatic behavior, Mr. Hashimoto should anticipate some tough questioning about the direction the U.S.-Japan alliance is taking. His best approach would be to answer firmly and directly, making the following key points.

• The ongoing review by the United States and Japan of their defense cooperation guidelines is aimed at more clearly identifying the type of logistical support that Japan would be willing to give its U.S. ally in any crises that affect vital Japanese security interests. A revitalized or redefined alliance does not guarantee that Japan will respond in the event of any specific contingency over Korea, Taiwan or elsewhere. As in the past, Tokyo's reaction in a crisis will depend on the situation at the time and remain strictly within the limits of Japan's current constitution.

• China's demand that Japan state unequivocally that the guidelines do not apply to Taiwan is misguided and inappropriate. It amounts to a Chinese request for a Japanese (and American) green light to any military operations against Taiwan that Beijing might conduct. This is politically impossible and strategically unwise. Just recall the consequences in 1950 when the United States appeared to be giving assurances to China and others that South Korea fell outside its area of security concern.

• Mr. Hashimoto should assure Mr. Jiang that Japan still subscribes to a "one China" policy as outlined in the 1972 China-Japan Joint Communiqué, and that Tokyo endorses Beijing's wish that differences between China and Taiwan be settled peacefully. In the unlikely event that hostilities erupt in the Taiwan Strait, it will be for Japan to decide how it responds, based on its own national security interests. For others to dictate Tokyo's response in advance be utterly unacceptable interference.

Clearly, Mr. Hashimoto will not go to China looking for a fight. He attaches just as high a value to improved relations as does Mr. Jiang. An easing of tensions is long overdue.

In one significant respect, the ball is in Japan's court. Mr. Jiang is no doubt looking for an unequivocal apology for Japan's World War II atrocities.

The Japanese have been more forthcoming on this issue in recent years. The emperor made an unprecedented statement of regret during a 1992 visit to China. Japanese prime ministers made statements of "deep repentance and apology" and "deep remorse and introspection" in 1993 and 1995, respectively. But such apologies have always seemed to fall short.

The time is right for an unequivocal apology from Mr. Hashimoto to finally close the door on Japan's behavior in China before and during World War II. Such an apology would be widely welcomed elsewhere in East Asia.

While it is important that he give some sort of sincere apology for the past, he has no reason to apologize for the present or future direction of Japan's defense policies.

He should remind the Chinese that, as a sovereign nation, Japan has as much right to develop a long-range military force complete with bombers, intercontinental missiles and nuclear weapons as does China (which has all those things and more). Instead, Japan has chosen to use its constitution to limit its military power and actions while maintaining a purely defensive alliance with the United States.

Mr. Hashimoto should remind China that the aim of the alliance is to promote regional peace and stability — goals which Beijing professes to share.

The writer is executive director of the Pacific Forum CSIS, a Honolulu-based foreign policy research institute. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Coming Soon, a Noisy Melee Between Trade and U.S. Labor

By Robert B. Reich

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — A large labor battle begins in just a few weeks when the Clinton administration introduces a "fast-track" bill to make it easier for the president to negotiate trade deals.

The White House needs such legislation in order to extend the North American Free Trade Agreement to Chile and the rest of Latin America, and to expand trade with Southeast Asia. Organized labor and (if you believe opinion polls) a large percentage of Americans on the bottom half of the income ladder don't want more trade with developing nations.

The crux of the problem is that more trade is good for the American economy overall but not necessarily for all Americans.

Trade has not been the main cause of the widening gap between rich and poor in the last decade and a half but it has played a role, accounting for perhaps a quarter to a fifth of the nearly 20 percent increase in wage disparities between skilled and unskilled worker. Trade on a far greater scale with poorer countries presumably would widen the gap further.

The only way to prevent the downward competitive pressure, say some opponents of fast track, is to condition such trade on a developing nation's willingness to raise its wages and working conditions to a level approximately as high as America's minimum standards. But any such requirement would be protectionism in another guise.

Most Latin and Southeast Asian nations cannot afford to meet American labor standards. Their economies are not rich or productive enough. If global companies had to meet minimum U.S. standards in Latin America or Southeast Asia, they simply would not build factories there.

What level of wages and working conditions should we Americans expect developing nations to achieve? Is it any business of ours to begin with? These are moral as well as economic questions.

It is unrealistic to expect that workers in poorer nations will receive American-style wages and working standards. But we can and should insist that as these nations become steadily wealthier, their bottom-rung workers do better. The benefits of trade and growth should be widely shared.

U.S. national interest does not lie in protecting American jobs from cheaper goods produced by lower-wage workers abroad. But America has a legitimate interest in spurring the creation of broad middle classes in those nations — large enough to buy our export goods, strong enough to stabilize democratic institutions, and confident enough to affirm our values about how human beings should be treated at work.

To the extent that the benefits of economic growth in those countries are concentrated in narrow economic elites, while the ranks of the poor stay the same or even increase, those aims are thwarted.

In many developing nations, the record to date has not been encouraging. The widespread adoption of market reforms, including deregulation and more open trade, has boosted growth rates. Latin America as a whole is now growing at a rate of above 3 percent a year, up from 1.5 percent in 1988. In Southeast Asia, growth has soared in the past decade. But too often the gaps between rich and poor have widened, and middle classes have shrunk.

The UN Conference on Trade and Development reported last month that in almost all developing nations that have rapidly liberalized trade, inequality has increased as the wages of unskilled workers have dropped — by 20 to 30 percent in some Latin countries.

Fast-track legislation should commit the United States to negotiate trade accords requiring developing nations to spread the benefits of growth. At the very least, we should insist that as their economies grow, their minimum wages should rise in tandem, workplace health and safety standards should become stricter, and the minimum age for child labor should rise.

These nations should establish credible means of independently monitoring and enforcing these rising standards, and their workers should be able to organize unions so that they have the bargaining leverage they need to press for continuing gains.

Such a principle of steadily increasing wages and working standards in proportion to a nation's capacity to afford them is consistent with new initiatives by global lending institutions.

Until recently, the International Monetary Fund focused almost exclusively on getting developing nations to deregulate and open their markets. But several weeks ago the fund extended a line of credit to Argentina on the condition that it give priority in public spending to improving health and education and reducing poverty.

IMF officials are now saying that long-term growth depends on more than open markets; it requires political stability and broad middle-class prosperity.

American manufacturers in developing nations should be guided by the same principle.

Clothing and sneaker manufacturers with factories in Latin America and Southeast Asia face growing criticism for running "sweatshops." They claim that they are just paying the going wages, even at pennies an hour, and doing what every other employer does there, like employing young teenagers for long stretches at a time.

"The minimum standards have to be put in place by the governments involved," says Andrew Young, the former United Nations ambassador, who was recently hired by Nike to inspect and report on its overseas plants.

We cannot expect American companies to give their Third World employees U.S. levels of wages and working conditions, but we should expect something more from them than merely following accepted practices or meeting minimum legal requirements in those nations.

American companies should exert leadership by being among the first to raise their workers' pay and to improve working conditions in line with productivity gains. Third-party monitors should assure American consumers that our companies are setting the rising trend.

Ultimately, if America is to make a convincing case for sharing the fruits of growing prosperity within developing nations, it must dedicate itself to the same principle at home. The most advanced nation is now enjoying its most buoyant economy in decades, but median incomes are scarcely rising, and a large fraction of the American work force has been losing ground.

The writer, a former secretary of labor, teaches social and economic policy at Brandeis University. His most recent book is "Locked in the Cabinet." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The Outlook for Workers Isn't Sunny

MOST people assume that the jobs of the future will be related to the technologies of the future. They imagine that we will become a society of telecommuting nerds.

Historically, however, the opposite has happened: job growth tends to be greatest in the occupations that new technology affects the least. We have become supremely efficient at growing food; that is why there are so few farmers.

In the Labor Department's list of "occupations with the largest job growth," the top five categories are cashiers, janitors and cleaners, salespeople, waiters and waitresses, and nurses. All of these jobs involve "being there" — having face-to-face contact with the consumer, or dealing in a hands-on way with the unpredictable messiness of the physical world. To put it a bit differently: the typical worker of the 21st century will be doing precisely the kinds of thing that you can't do over the Internet.

— Paul Krugman, in The New York Times.

THE era of lifelong company jobs with regular promotions and annual real wage increases is over. It is your responsibility to manage your own lifetime career. But you won't have a lifetime career.

No one can manage his or her own career without a road map, and economic road maps cannot be drawn unless there are career ladders across companies. And they simply don't exist.

In Europe, the Middle Ages saw vast numbers of masterless laborers wandering back and forth across the countryside. Walled cities and towns were the answer. The Japanese talk about the chaos of having samurai without masters. Our future is the masterless American laborer, wandering from employer to employer, unable to build a career.

— Lester C. Thurow, in The New York Times.

WITH changes in technology and the globalization of the economy, knowledge-based industries will soon dwarf all other industries in the economies of Western nations. While many better-educated workers will benefit from these changes, the demand for low-skilled workers will plummet to the lowest depths in human history.

In the America, this pattern will be reflected in extreme and growing wage differentials between the economic haves and have-nots.

Increased trade with developing countries will aggravate the economic woes of low-skilled workers. A good deal of domestic production will be displaced by imported products.

— William Julius Wilson, in The New York Times.

Can Clinton Keep On Dodging?

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — As Washington lumbers back to life after the August holiday, proper folks know they are supposed to be thinking serious thoughts about things like fast-track trade authority, campaign finance reform, Bosnia, the Middle East and China.

But in truth, most of the conversation is about a version of the children's game dodge ball: Can Bill Clinton continue to duck and sidestep all the missiles aimed at him?

That question fascinates the capital much more than any of the putatively important issues on the agenda.

Even during his vacation, some of the rockets came closer to finding their target. Paula Corbin Jones now has a court date for her lawsuit alleging that he sexually harassed her when he was governor of Arkansas and she was a state employee.

The trial is not until next May, but pretrial interviews of potential witnesses will take place between now and January. And Ms. Jones's attorneys have made clear that they will seek testimony from other women they say may also have experienced crude advances from Mr. Clinton.

Unless this is settled out of court (and Mr. Clinton's lawyer vows that the president will never apologize for something he insists did not occur), it has the potential to be one of the most degrading spectacles ever to engulf the occupant of the Oval Office.

More serious in policy terms are continued revelations about shady financing of Mr. Clinton's re-election campaign. The latest twist involves an alleged scheme to use the Teamsters Union as a vehicle for moving money into the 1996 Democratic campaign, while at the same time funneling outside dollars into Teamster President Ron Carey's fight for re-election to his union post. Everyone involved is protesting innocence or ignorance, but prosecutors are on the case.

Meantime, Johnny Chung, one of the busiest bees in the Clinton money hive, has given the Los Angeles Times and NBC News a vivid description of a system which he understood to be a straight-out purchase of access to the White House and cabinet departments. One $50,000 gift led to a meeting with the first lady, he said. She says she has no recollection of the occasion.

The "no recollection" response has become routine for both Clintons since the president declared his mind blank on whether, as notes indicated, he joined Vice President Al Gore in personally soliciting campaign contributions from the White House.

When the Senate resumes its hearings this month and the House later begins its own, all these matters will be recited in public once again. Meanwhile, the Federal Election Commission, the Justice Department and Kenneth Starr's team continue to investigate.

Given all the folks who have Mr. Clinton as their target, it is understandable that Washington is wondering whether he is nimble enough to dodge the incoming fire. Those who recall how he overcame the charges of draft-dodging and womanizing during his first campaign are confident that he can continue the fancy footwork that got him to the White House. But this time, more than Mr. Clinton's personal fate is involved.

He will not be a candidate, but he may hold the key to the next two elections. With his current high approval rating, the health of the economy and the disarray among congressional Republicans, it is entirely possible that he could help restore the House to Democratic control in 1998. History suggests otherwise, but a shift of only 11 seats would end Newt Gingrich's run as speaker. Smart Republicans know that it could happen.

But a scandal-stained president would be a burden to his party. And any damage to Mr. Clinton almost automatically rubs off on Mr. Gore, his anointed successor for 2000.

The Washington Post

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1897: Arctic Explorer

LONDON — Mr. Frederick G. Jackson, the leader of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, who left on July 11, 1894, for the North Polar regions, arrived on board the steam yacht Windward, he having, with his companions, spent three winters in the Arctic circle. In the course of his journey, Mr. Jackson solved a most interesting geographical problem. He not only determined the northern coasts of Franz Josef Land, but he has also been able to decide that the much-discussed Gillies Land has ceased to exist.

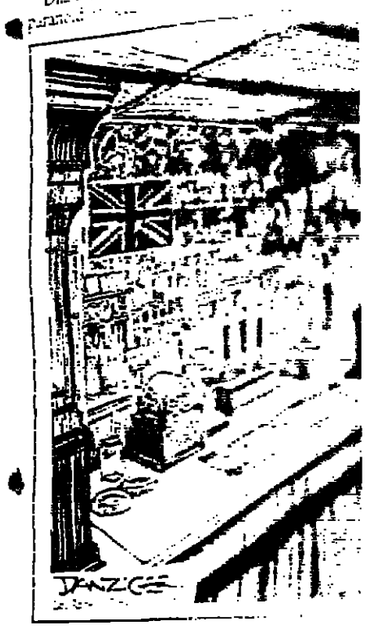
1922: Russian Nobility

LONDON — Princess Nina Romanoff was married to Prince Paul Chavchavadze at the Russian Church. Princess Nina is a niece of the King and Queen of England. Her husband, although a Russian prince, "has a job" with a firm of Wimbledon building contractors, and the couple will live in a small house in St. John's Wood — the Harlem of London. The wedding offered a striking impression of what has happened to the aristocracy of Russia. Women almost shabbily dressed wore gorgeous old jewels, while others wore gorgeous gowns for which they had sacrificed their jewels.

1947: Reviving Trade

SOUTHPORT — Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin called for elimination of all trade restrictions in Europe, a customs union of the British Commonwealth and Empire, and redistribution of the United States gold reserve for world rehabilitation. In a major address to the seventy-ninth annual conference of the Trades Union Congress, Mr. Bevin told the delegates that the issue facing them is simply "production or starvation."

Not All in Bri



Diana's Point: H

OPINION/LETTERS

Not All in Britain Mourn the Outspoken Princess

By A.N. Wilson

LONDON — The outpouring of popular grief for Diana, Princess of Wales, is on a scale quite unprecedented. It would be safe to say that London has never seen anything like it. Even for the funeral of Winston Churchill, even after the death of Queen Victoria or the Duke of Wellington, there was not such a huge demonstration.

This is in itself quite interesting, for it might convey the impression, particularly to observers from abroad, that the British people had been united in their heartfelt sense of loss for a beloved princess. The opposite is the case.

While tens of thousands of people lined up to sign the books of condolence in St. James's Palace, or to place bouquets outside the other royal palaces, a smaller and significant minority in England has spent the last several days saying nothing.

While the British newspapers print tributes that would sound extravagant if they were commemorating John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King Jr. and Joan of Arc all rolled into one, there are many — including those who are writing and editing this stuff — who are saying very different things behind the scenes.

Diana may have sounded paranoid on occasion, but she was perfectly right to think that "They" — a significant proportion of the British establishment — despised her.

If she had not rocked the boat by talking to journalists about her husband's love for Camilla Parker Bowles, the royal marriage or an appearance of a royal marriage could have survived. So it is argued and believed in conservative establishment circles.

If the marriage had survived, and if she had been a Patient Griselda, the ancient and indissoluble links between church and state could have continued unquestioned. The monarchy could have remained the uncontested bedrock of the British constitution. The individual members of the royal family could have continued to live their lives, in country houses and on grouse moors and hunting fields, safe from the intrusions of the press.

Diana, her detractors argue, changed all that. She made herself into a movie star and attracted to her husband's family just the kind of attention it did not need — the arc light of full-blare scrutiny, which the newspapers traditionally have applied to movie stars.

This fact — that many in the British establishment hated Diana — is what makes the outpouring of grief so politically interesting.

In recent years the popularity of the monarchy has declined dramatically. Only a few years ago the most pessimistic surveys suggested that 70 or 80 percent of the British population wanted the monarchy to survive. A survey last month by The Guardian, a broadsheet, put its popularity at just under 50 percent.

> ***The old guard must be feeling a little as those in the old Politburo must have felt when they watched the crowds demolish the Berlin Wall.***

And yet nowhere outside Graceland or St. Peter's Square in Rome could you see scenes of undiluted devotion to match those displayed this week in the streets of London. Di-mania was never more poignant, never more overwhelming. It is like witnessing a revolution, and the Old Guard, as they see the bouquets pile up outside Kensington Palace and the millions pouring into the streets and parks of London to pay their respects, must be feeling a little as those in the old-style Politburo must have felt when they watched the crowds demolish the Berlin Wall.

Two schools of thought exist among the establishment now. The first is that Di-mania has nothing to do with the institution of the monarchy. When the grief subsides, they argue, the monarchy itself can pursue its essentially undramatic functions. The two young princes can be brought up away from the glare of publicity and trained for public service in the same tradition as Prince Charles and Queen Elizabeth.

Others, however, see the multitudes of Di-worshipers and sense that the future is quite unpredictable. They fear that unless the monarchy can provide a sort of glamour, a sort of thrill, a compassionate involvement with popular causes, the "common touch" of Diana, it is doomed.

This school of thought, what might be called the Whig or progressive monarchist school, believes that the House of Windsor will learn from Diana; that she has, in effect, reinvented the monarchy, and that if the family adapts itself along the lines she pioneered, then the future of a constitutional monarchy within a modern democracy remains viable.

There is one terrible flaw in this argument, even if you agree with it as a general strategy for saving the monarchy. It ignores the fact that the Di style could be pursued only by Di.

The restrained manner in which the queen visits a hospital is light-years away from Diana's informal approach, sitting on the end of beds, hugging people, getting on first-name terms with them, calling them up on the telephone afterward to ask how they were doing. You could no more imagine the queen or Prince Charles behaving like this than you could imagine them flying.

Even if the House of Windsor wanted to revolutionize its public image and woo the public by pretending to be Diana, it is very doubtful whether any member of the family, after this, would have the emotional energy.

Prince Charles is not the monster often portrayed in popular newspapers. He is a Prince Hamlet, agonized, self-doubting, self-critical. This death could very well have a paralyzing, shattering effect on him.

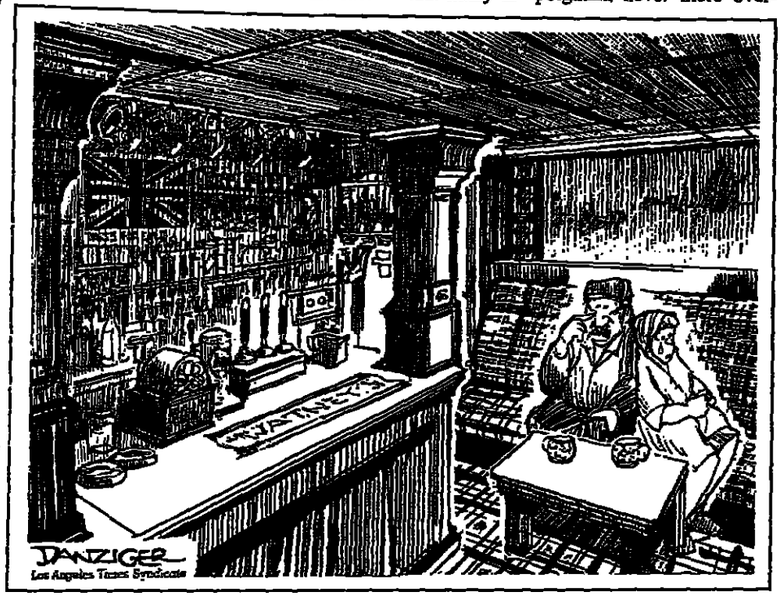
What effect it will have on Diana's sons, no one can predict. It would be hard, given the manner of her death, to see how her sons could avoid growing up without a hatred of the press — and the whole success of the Di phenomenon depended on her conscious courting of the tabloids.

So, none of us knows whether the actual institution of monarchy — the very fabric of the British constitution — will survive, or whether the people want it to survive.

Their repeated belief that Diana was "One of Us" was immediately adopted by the ever skillful Tony Blair, who has reminded them that he is One of Us, too. But Britain is not used to being governed by One of Us. We used to like being governed by "Them."

Maybe They have had their day? If so, historians will certainly see Saturday, Sept. 6, not just as Diana's funeral but as Theirs. But They are tough old cookies, and won't go quietly.

The writer, a novelist and biographer, is author of "The Rise and Fall of the House of Windsor." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.



The Fault Lies With the Man In the Back of the Mercedes

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — After the shock of the first news of the death of Diana, Princess of Wales, and her escort, the world was swept by an angry reaction: Who was to blame? "Auto accident" did not satisfy the sinking sense of loss. What person, group or cultural fault could be held responsible?

The paparazzi, of course. The word, perhaps meaning "wastepaper," was formed from Signore Paparazzo, a sidewalk photographer in Federico Fellini's 1960 "La Dolce Vita," a film about decadence centered on a gossip columnist.

These photographic bounty hunters were the first to be blamed for hounding the photogenic princess and her escort, the playboy Dodi al Fayed, to their deaths. Public revulsion was compounded by allegations that they were photographers first and Good Samaritans not at all.

Respectable, credentialed journalists eager to distance themselves from pictorial intrusionists gave much coverage to the princess's embittered brother, as he moved the blame up the line to editors with "blood on their hands."

Would-be sociologists played the blame game by finding the ultimate villains: all the celebrity-titillated, scandal-hungry readers and viewers who bought the papers and watched the channels that fed their insatiable hunger for gossip and human foibles. In that view, because we're all guilty, nobody's responsible.

This progression of blame — from money-hungry paparazzi to paper-selling editors to sensation-hungry readers — suffered a setback when blood tests showed the driver of the limousine to have consumed triple France's legal limit of alcohol. That did not deter the spokesmen for the distraught al Fayed family, who continued to insist that the crash had been set in train by the pestilential press.

Wait a minute. Who assumed responsibility for the safety of the princess? Her wealthy escort, of course.

Mr. al Fayed acknowledged his protective burden by hiring an armored Mercedes limousine. In a nondangerous deception, he sent another car off as a decoy. He accompanied Diana in the back seat of the Mercedes, with her bodyguard seated in front with the driver. As expected, a handful of photographers pursued them on motorcycles.

Remember: Both the princess and her escort were unmarried; their relationship was already well publicized; being photographed together was no sin. Presumably he had a normal desire to be alone with Diana, but you sacrifice privacy when you take out the most celebrated woman in the world.

He could have drawn the limo's curtains, letting the pesky paparazzi trail along but denying them a photograph until they reached their destination and got out of the car.

Instead, he seems to have acted irrationally. Frustrated and angry, perhaps wanting to impress his famous date with his power, he or the bodyguard probably indulged the driver's desire to lose their pursuers. At such an order, or in the absence of a "not so fast," the driver floored the accelerator and the Mercedes topped an estimated 90 miles per hour in a 30-miles-per-hour zone. Everyone in the car could feel such a surge.

The speeding car was not being threatened by men with guns, but by men with cameras. They were pests, not threats, and the speed of their motorcycles was determined by the speed of the car. Responsibility to resist this form of road rage rested with the boss in the back seat; if he was inattentive, it fell on the bodyguard and driver. But the overreacting Mr. al Fayed apparently did not even think of fastening seat belts when they took off.

> ***Dodi al Fayed could have drawn the limo's curtains, letting the paparazzi trail along but denying them a photo. Instead, he seems to have acted irrationally.***

Perhaps we will hear from the bodyguard, the lone survivor, that the driver was urged to slow down but chose to indulge his own vendetta with the photographers. Or that a motorcycle roared ahead and cut them off. Self-serving stories are likely, as are conspiracy theories.

In every scenario, fault will be assessed; with media self-flagellation in fashion, greedy paparazzi will bear the brunt.

Certainly the fatal accident would not have happened without their provocation.

But the fault belongs to the man in command inside the speeding car who paid for his rage with his life. That car may have been chauffeured by a drunk, but it was probably propelled to killing speed by a passenger driven by an obsessive urge to race away from prying eyes.

The New York Times.

MEANWHILE

A Lot of Women

The princess is a symbol for every woman who has ever felt wronged by a man. She means something to every woman who has worried about her weight, every woman who has felt she was struggling in a stuffy, male-dominated society. Add them together, and you have a lot of women.

— Boris Johnson, commenting in The Daily Telegraph (London).

Diana's Point: The Windsors Are the Problem

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Diana Spencer's death at 36 leaves an important international political story untold. The British people will now have to imagine what impact she would have had through her sons on their tattered royal family, which seems to have lost the will to reign.

The woman known irrevocably as Princess Di seemed to want to destroy the monarchy at times; at others, to force it to modernize and survive so that her son could be king. She died without achieving either goal.

In the hothouse exile of celebrity, glamour and good works that she chose, Diana frequently let show the burning desire for revenge on her ex-husband, as some television newscasters identified Prince Charles over the weekend without elaboration, and on his family.

Diana and Charles at their worst epitomized the British adage that the natural weapon of a woman in affairs of the heart is revenge, that of a man, indifference. Their private war was not unusual for existing; it was unusual for being made at once so public and so personal by an institution that has depended on mystery and distance from the populace for its authority.

Somehow Diana came to understand the power of myth-making and myth-maintenance in the celebrity era better than the Windsors did.

She took to global television in a confessional interview that was a shrewd, tough negotiating ploy which turned Wall Street deal-makers green with envy. Sotto voce, she was asking the royal family: You want to see crazy? I can show you crazy if I don't get my way.

It worked. She got much of what she sought in the negotiations with the Windsors, at little cost for her with a public that saw only what it wanted to see when it gazed on her preternaturally gorgeous face and figure.

Here was affirmation of the most personal kind: You could be more beautiful and glamorous than any human has the right to be, and still be ignored and rejected by an ungrateful, uncaring spouse and his scornful family. Who could not identify with that?

That identification may explain the instant creation of the much-needed myth that Diana was somehow "the people's princess."

At the time of her death she was speeding through Paris in a chauffeur-driven Mercedes after dinner at the Ritz with an Egyptian financier/playboy with whom she had just been yachting off Saint-Tropez. Is this really the way the British "people" (or any other "people") vacation?

Many would if they could, no doubt. Much of British history is family history, at least as told by Shakespeare & Co. One function of monarchy has been to play out on a grand scale the personal and family foibles, conflicts and, in another era, heroism that lie in wait in every household.

But past British monarchs ruled as larger-than-life figures, and usually with a cause, however specious, to justify their excesses. The Windsors have had the misfortune to reign in a time without causes that they could latch onto. Until the tragedy of Diana's death, their family tales of alcoholism, philandering, excessive libido and poor judgment did not rise above the petty.

That is where Diana alive trumped them, driving home one essential subliminal message: The British problem is not with monarchy but with this family.

Some dismiss this monarchy, and others, as "merely symbolic." But symbols are important in governance, as in life. Effective European monarchies have evolved into political guardrails, signifying public acceptance of national tradition and a universality that is above factional politics.

That is how the monarchy functions today in Spain, where King Juan Carlos has adroitly turned his reign into a unifying force for his people and helped guide his country from Francoism to democracy. The Netherlands, Norway and Sweden provide other positive examples of modern monarchies.

The British failure is partly a failure of mechanisms. Charles grew into adulthood and middle age with nothing serious to do but to wait for his mother to die. She could not abdicate. He could not disappear. Politically the Windsors grew out of touch, outmoded and at times boorish, as Diana reminded the world by being none of those things.

At the moment of her death the palace seemed initially and characteristically uncertain about what to do, except denounce the lowlife paparazzi who stalked her. But the politically astute prime minister, Tony Blair, quickly stepped forward to proclaim Diana the people's princess and to make clear that she would be treated in death with the dignity and sensitivity that she felt was denied her during her royal life.

Diana could not save this royal family. That task ironically now seems to fall to Tony Blair and his New Labour Party.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Diana's Memory

In everything written about Diana, far too much has been made of her "unhappiness," a word that is both vague and irrelevant. What is important to her memory is that she lived a purposeful and successful life. The author and political scientist Leo Rosten expressed it best when he said that other things are more important than happiness.

"Nothing is more rewarding than the effort a man makes to matter — to count, to stand for something, to have it make some difference that he lived at all."

PETER SHERWOOD.
Hong Kong.

The day Diana was killed in a car crash, thousands of people also died, victims of poverty, famine, disease and war.

So why all this fuss about Diana? Although she won worldwide admiration for her natural charm as a simple person who disliked the monarchy and who was a strong voice for the less fortunate, she was herself to blame for the circumstances in which she died.

How could she have been unaware that her chauffeur was over the legal alcohol limit? Did she not realize that her date with a millionaire was likely to interest the press?

I liked her very much and was sad when she died. But the press cannot be held responsible for her death.

DAN CHELLUMBEN.
Amboise, France.

It is not enough to be indignant at the tabloid press. Take action, do something!

Challenge yourself to cancel your subscription to tabloid publications and send the price of a year's subscription to one of the causes that, in the coming years, would have so benefited from Diana's personal commitment.

Challenge the editors of tabloid publications to publish an edition dedicated to the memory of Diana — an edition containing only news of unknown people, unknown stars, who daily by their actions make a difference in the lives of others.

ANNE BRUEGGEMANN.
Maisons-Laffitte, France.

It's become a given that famous and beautiful women inevitably get entangled with rich playboy-type men, thus providing the media with endless mind-numbing material about their useless lives.

But perhaps I'm being too harsh. The lives of celebrities may not be totally useless: They do provide entertainment for the masses who live ordinary or difficult lives. Celebrity doings particularly fuel the dreams of women, the majority of whom are second-class citizens of this planet.

When wealthy men lavish riches on famous beauties, underprivileged and disadvantaged women around the world dream that they, too, can some day achieve wealth, comfort and security. This is why the beauty industry is booming, entrapping women in a culture of cosmetics, diets and plastic surgery.

All the fuss about celebrities makes me wish that the really worthy women of this world would receive the most media attention. There are countless struggling health workers, educators, social workers and housewives, particularly in the Third World, whose work goes unnoticed and unappreciated. But of course they do not make good copy.

RENATA LOPEZ.
Hong Kong.

DO YOU LIVE IN THE UK?

- Subscribe and SAVE up to 53% off the cover price.
- Also available: PAY MONTHLY by easy, low cost, direct debit.

HAND DELIVERY IN CENTRAL LONDON & PARTS OF THE SOUTH EAST.

A cosmopolitan, comprehensive and concise newspaper delivered every day to your home or office.
In Central London and parts of South East England, the International Herald Tribune offers early morning hand delivery on the day of publication, Monday through Saturday.*
The result?
Unique coverage of the world you live in, brought to you as it changes – daily.

**Monday through Friday outside Central London. Postal subscriptions are available throughout the UK on the day after publication.*

For more information about easy ordering and availability of hand delivery call our Subscriber Customer Service Unit:
Toll free: 0800 895 965
or Fax: (171) 240 34 17.

PAYMENT BY BANKER'S ORDER

☐ YES, I'd like to subscribe and have my bank account debited monthly by £17.
Please start my subscription and send me a bank form to arrange my payment.

PAYMENT BY CHECK OR CREDIT CARD

☐ YES, I'd like to subscribe and pay for the following term:
☐ 12 months (+ 2 months free): £210 *(Saving off cover price: 36%)*
☐ Special, 2-month trial subscription: £22 *(Saving off cover price: 53%)*
☐ My check is enclosed (payable to the IHT)
☐ Please charge my:
☐ Access ☐ Amex ☐ Diners
☐ Eurocard ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa
Credit card charges will be made in French Francs at current exchange rates.
Card N°:_____ Exp.:_____
Signature:_____
☐ Please start delivery and send invoice.

YOUR DETAILS

Family Name:_____
First Name:_____
Job Title:_____
Mailing Address: ☐ Home ☐ Business
_____
_____
Postal Code:_____
City:_____
Tel:_____ Fax:_____
E-Mail Address:_____
Your VAT N° (Business orders only)
_____
(IHT VAT N° 747 320 211 26)
I got this copy of the IHT at: ☐ kiosk ☐ hotel ☐ airline ☐ other
☐ I do not wish to receive information from other carefully screened companies.

This offer expires on December 31, 1997 and is AVAILABLE FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

Return your completed coupon to:
Delphine Prinselaar, International Herald Tribune, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH.
Fax: (171) 240 34 17 E-Mail: subs@iht.com UK14

READERS IN OTHER COUNTRIES CAN SUBSCRIBE BY CALLING:

EUROPE, MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA
Tel: +33 1 41 43 93 61
Fax: +33 1 41 43 92 10

THE AMERICAS
Tel: (USA toll free) 1-800-882-2884
Fax: +1 212 755 8785

ASIA
Tel: +852 29 22 11 71
Fax: +852 29 22 11 99

HEALTH/SCIENCE

TOMORROW: LEISURE

Attention Disorder Strikes Adults, Too

Some Cases Can Be Remedied

By David J. Morrow
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For Sally Furbish, life once seemed almost unbearable. By the time she turned 30, she had attended five colleges, nearly set her house on fire and struggled to find her way driving *from one town to the next.* She had worked as a waitress and a flight attendant but seldom showed up on time.

A doctor finally identified the trouble as attention deficit disorder. With medication and therapy, Ms. Furbish eventually returned to college, graduated six years later and is now, at 37, a special education teacher in Gainesville, Georgia.

Her life is far from simple, though. In her classroom, dozens of Post-It notes adorn her bulletin board to remind her of impending chores, and color-coded files are strewn across a table. Put the files away,' and it could take Ms. Furbish hours to find them.

"Being diagnosed with ADD gave me my life back," she said. "I still have trouble planning, but I'm making much more progress than I had before I knew what was wrong."

Once diagnosed primarily in school-age children, attention deficit disorder — clinically defined as attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder — is now being diagnosed in a record number of adults. Several recent studies estimate that 6 million to 9.5 million American adults have the disorder, making it as common as severe clinical depression or drug abuse.

Through a combination of medication and intensive counseling on ways to organize themselves and function in an office, many people who have the disorder, like Ms. Furbish, build successful careers. For many others, though, the remedies are too little and too late, and their careers suffer irreversible damage.

Attention deficit disorder, unlike other mental illnesses, is only now being treated in adults. At the current pace, adults in the United States will receive 729,000 prescriptions or recommendations this year for Ritalin — a mild stimulant commonly used to treat the disorder — according to IMS America Ltd., a pharmaceutical research company. In 1992, the number was just 217,000.

FOR some adults, a remedy cannot come too soon. Left untreated, people with the disorder are often inattentive, impulsive and hyperactive. They talk incessantly, move frequently from job to job and seldom finish a project.

Therapy can be so successful, though, that it is often impossible to pick out a person with the disorder who is undergoing treatment.

"Having ADD is not a curse," said Dr. Edward Hallowell, a psychiatrist at Harvard Medical School who has the disorder. "It's like having a Ferrari engine under the hood. It can take you to plenty of interesting places, if you know how to manage it." Or, of course, it can take *you into plenty of brick walls.*

Several factors are fueling the surge in adult cases of attention deficit disorder. After spotting it in generations of children, psychiatrists have only recently accepted that the illness carries over into adulthood. In fact, like depression and bulimia, the disorder has become the disease du jour, no doubt prompting a growing number of panicked adults to land in psychiatrists' offices.

This has caused some critics to assert that the illness is being overdiagnosed. Of particular concern is the growing use of Ritalin as a recreational stimulant by college students and fast-track professionals.

The trend is already affecting America's corporate insurance claims. Ten years ago, virtually no employees who had group disability coverage from UNUM Corp. had ever filed a claim based on the disorder. Last year, the disease showed up in less than half of 1 percent of the company's 53,000 cases.

THIS has not gone unnoticed by employers. Typically, large companies like IBM consider the disorder a mental illness and cover it under an outpatient or hospitalization plan. But because people with attention deficit disorder could stay out indefinitely on disability claims, companies worry that they may not be able to tell an authentic case from a fraud.

"Employers have to make accommodations," said John Woyke, a principal at Towers Perrin, the management consultants in New York. "The problem is that from a legal standpoint, it's difficult to determine what a reasonable accommodation is."

The confusion over the disorder is not new. Even though it was first diagnosed by a British pediatrician in 1902, no one knows what causes it. Most epidemiologists say the disorder stems from a genetic dysfunction, probably a short circuit in the brain. Yet other studies point at fetal exposure to environmental toxins like lead, cigarettes and alcohol.

All this can make it difficult to diagnose. The disorder, which begins before the age of 7, has nine symptoms of either inattentiveness or impulsiveness. The presence of any six can constitute a positive diagnosis, but psychiatrists cannot always distinguish the disorder from mania or depression.

Oddly, many cases over the last five years have been discovered not by doctors but by elementary school teachers. Notes about troubled students were sent home to quizzical parents. And even though they have struggled with lifelong inattentiveness, many adults never learn they have the disorder until it is diagnosed in one of their children.

For most of them, the diagnosis is nothing short of a revelation. Unlike depression, the disorder has symptoms that can come and go, creating numerous unexplained calamities.

Bill Kennedy, a 40-year-old waiter at an Atlanta restaurant, struggled so hard at Florida State University that he blatantly cheated just to pass. Mr. Kennedy, who did not learn to read with any proficiency until he was 23, sneaked exam answers from classmates, hired friends to write his term papers and dated only women who would do his homework.

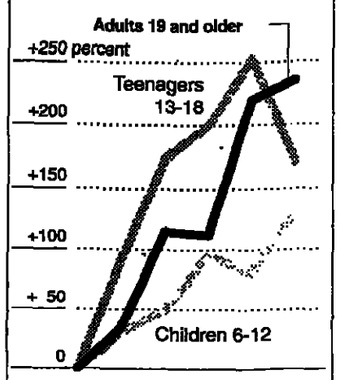
The strategy fell apart in his junior year. After a doctor said he had attention deficit disorder, Mr. Kennedy was put on Ritalin and assigned a full-time notetaker and tutor, who helped him graduate with a degree in social science. But his problems were far from over.

Mr. Kennedy took a job as a salesman in a fur store and immediately ran into trouble. He had to count the furs daily. "That was really hard for me," he said, "because I couldn't pay attention, and I always had a problem with numbers. Eventually, I changed jobs and got into something that suited me better, like teaching reading to the disabled and working in the restaurant."

One common characteristic among adults is their inability to plan or follow instructions. Invited to her father's wedding five years ago, Ms. Furbish drove aimlessly for an hour, searching for a church less than 10 miles (16 kilometers) from her home. When she finally arrived, the ceremony was over.

The frequency with which doctors suggest Ritalin for adult patients is rising even more rapidly than for teen-agers or children, though adults remain a small minority of all Ritalin users.

Change since 1992 in the number of doctor office visits each year in which Ritalin was administered, prescribed or recommended, broken down by the age of the patient.



Source: IMS America

NYT

Risks of Genetic Mapping

By Rick Weiss
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Bert Vogelstein wasn't looking for a "Jewish" cancer gene when he scanned through a database at the Johns Hopkins Medical Center last year and noticed something coincidental about two blood samples stored there. In the end, however, that's what he found: A tiny genetic alteration, present in one of every six Jews of East European ancestry and virtually absent in non-Jews, which doubles the odds of getting colon cancer.

The discovery, announced last week, promises a newfound ability to identify those at risk and to offer them better preventive care. But the finding also stirred deep anxieties within the Jewish community, which has watched in growing discomfort during the last few years as research has focused on genetic alterations especially common in Jews, including those that cause breast and ovarian cancer, cystic fibrosis, Tay-Sachs, Gaucher's and Canavan's disease.

The news led many Jews to ask whether they really have more genetic diseases than other groups and if so, why. Some expressed worries that reports of such findings may have a negative impact on the image of Jews among non-Jews.

"We've been receiving phone calls indicating a certain amount of fear and confusion," said Amy Rutkin, director of American affairs for Hadassah, the nation's largest Jewish membership organization. "People are asking, 'Is too much research focusing on the Jewish community and are we at risk of stigmatization?' "

Some experts said they considered it risky even to talk about the subject of Jews and genes, for fear of reinvigorating anti-Semitic ideas. But others in the Jewish community said it was best to discuss the topic openly and that honest discussion would foster understanding.

The essence of that understanding is complicated, both genetically and spiritually, scientists and Jewish leaders said. But most geneticists have concluded that any seeming abundance of inherited mutations among Jews is an artifact born of several unrelated factors, including the nature of genetic research and the ease with which some people can be identified as Jewish on the basis of something as simple as their last name.

"Many Jews might say, 'Us again?' " when reading the latest news about the gene for colon cancer, said Patricia Hartge, a National Cancer Institute epidemiologist. "But the truth is, it could have been the Icelanders, the Finns or anyone else you might be studying."

The problem for Jews, and the great benefit they offer geneticists, Dr. Hartge and others said, is that they constitute a well-defined, easily identifiable and closely related community — exactly the kind of population that allows geneticists to start identifying disease-causing genes.

Similar links have been found between specific diseases and similarly isolated and genetically intact populations. The Amish have a high prevalence of musculoskeletal disease, some Native American groups are prone to diabetes, sickle cell anemia is common among African Americans, northern Europeans have a high incidence of cystic fibrosis.

Francis Collins, chief of the National Human Genome Research Institute, has repeatedly reminded the public that "everyone is a mutant" carrying dozens of scrambled genes. If a group were especially freighted with such errors, he said, members might be expected to have shorter life spans as a whole, which Jews do not.

But for a variety of reasons, including the Jewish community's early entry into the genetic testing field for prenatal screening of Tay-Sachs disease and a cultural consensus among many Jews that it is good to contribute to medical research, the number of findings has been notable in that population.

No one is more sensitized to the potential for such misunderstandings than Dr. Vogelstein himself, an Ashkenazi geneticist whose father and father's fathers were rabbis for 13 generations. "I am aware of the potential for discrimination and stigmatization," he said. "But I also see a chance for this information to save lives."

Diving Into the Maelstrom's Secrets

By Malcolm W. Browne
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "The maelstrom! Could a more dreadful situation have sounded in our ears! We were then upon the dangerous coast of Norway. . . .

"We knew that at the tide the pent-up waters between the islands of Ferroe and Loffoden rush with irresistible violence, forming a whirlpool from which no vessel ever escapes . . .

"There, not only vessels, but whales are sacrificed, as well as white bears from the polar regions."

Thus, in his 1870 classic "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," did Jules Verne describe the terrors of the maelstrom whirlpool charted by chroniclers since at least the 16th century.

The popular fascination once inspired by voracious, whirling funnels of sea water has been supplanted in recent times by fascination with black holes, whose cosmic appetites are far grander than those of mere oceanic whirlpools. Moreover, it is known today that neither Norway's maelstrom nor any other oceanic eddy ever creates a whirling funnel of the kind imagined by Verne and many earlier writers.

But although the menace of Norway's maelstrom was greatly exaggerated by such writers as Verne, Edgar Allan Poe, Herman Melville and others, the Moskstraumen, as the maelstrom is called in Norwegian, is real. Over many centuries it has claimed countless lives among the mariners who ventured into it at dangerous times in the tidal cycle.

Now Norwegian scientists have developed the first comprehensive mathematical model of currents and sea levels within the Norwegian maelstrom. The authors of the report, Dr. Bjorn Gjevik and two of his students in mathematics at the University of Oslo, Halvard Moe and Atle Ommundsen, concluded that although there is no funnel-like whirlpool within the maelstrom, the dangers posed by currents and winds in the region are formidable. Their research is reported in the current issue of the journal Nature.

The word maelstrom, a synonym in English for a tumult, literal or figurative, is believed to be derived from the Dutch word "malen," to grind. An ancient legend has it that a pair of magical millstones were once dropped into the sea off the coast of Norway and that their eternal grinding of sea salt produces the lethal eddies of the maelstrom.

In fact, Dr. Gjevik said in an interview, "We found in our numerical simulation that in parts of the maelstrom during certain times in the tidal cycle, the speed of currents can reach up to 12 knots," or about 14 statute miles an hour. "What makes it so dangerous, is you get strong current-wave interaction. When the waves kicked up by the wind are opposite to the direction of the current, you get very steep and choppy waves, and breaking waves."

The horrifying conic eddy or funnel described by Poe in his 1841 short story "A Descent into the Maelstrom" could never exist, he said. "But even though Poe never visited Norway, his description of the coastal landscape is otherwise astonishingly accurate."

Fortunately, the maelstrom has little effect on large vessels, partly because they avoid it — the main route for coastal shipping lies well to the west of the evil Lofoten currents. The maelstrom's main victims are fishermen in small boats, Dr. Gjevik said.

Dr. Gjevik, who is an antiquarian scholar and amateur sailor as well as a professional mathematician, began developing the modeling tools he used for his maelstrom simulation more than a decade ago after oil was discovered in the Norwegian part of the North Sea. "As it turned out," he said, "oil was not found under or near the maelstrom, but we have refined the model and used it to study ocean current dynamics in the Barents Sea, the Arctic Ocean and other regions along Norway's coast and continental shelf. It has proved to be useful."

The treacherous currents in and near the maelstrom, he said, are driven by relatively huge tidal differences in the level of the open sea west of the Lofoten Island chain and that of relatively sheltered water between the islands and mainland Norwegian coast. Northward ocean currents created by tides force water into the Vestfjorden between the mainland and the island chain, raising the sea level in the Vestfjorden.

IN BRIEF

Aid for Stroke Damage

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Canadian researchers say they have found a protein that helps stop the brain damage caused by stroke and diseases that target nerve cells.

They used a combination of drugs and gene therapy to get brain cells in rats to produce the protein and found it helped protect the cells from damage.

The researchers, at Ottawa-based Apoptogen Inc. and the Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario, said the protein could offer a new treatment for stroke and diseases such as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (also known as ALS, Lou Gehrig's disease and motor neuron disease).

Reporting in the journal Nature Medicine, they said they had named the protein neuronal apoptosis inhibitory protein, or NAIP. They said it was found almost exclusively in nerve cells. They said it interfered with apoptosis, the programmed cell death that usually kills off old or damaged cells. But in diseases like Alzheimer's, or after a stroke, the process sometimes starts accidentally and kills healthy cells.

An Ear for Stethoscopes

CHICAGO (Reuters) — In a finding described as disturbing, U.S. researchers have reported that many new doctors don't know how to use a stethoscope properly.

But there is an exception.

Physicians with a trained ear for music are generally better equipped to get the most out of the stethoscope, said the report from the Allegheny University of Health Sciences in Philadelphia.

The findings were based on a study involving more than 450 first-, second- and third-year internal medicine and family practice residents. They were asked to detect 12 different heart problems by listening with a stethoscope to cardiac rhythms played on a high-fidelity tape.

The study was published in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

BOOKS

MAN CRAZY

By Joyce Carol Oates. 282 pages. A William Abrahams Book/Dutton. $23.95.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

THE reader familiar with even part of Joyce Carol Oates's enormous oeuvre can immediately recognize her fictional trademarks: a penchant for mixing the mundane and Gothic, the ordinary and sensationalistic; a fascination with the dark undercurrents of violence, eroticism and emotional chaos in American life, and a tendency to divide her characters' lives into a Before and After with one "unspeakable turn of destiny."

Despite these shared characteristics, her novels also tend to fall into two categories: those, like "You Must Remember This" (1987) and "Because It Is Bitter, and Because It Is My Heart" (1990), that combine fiercely observed emotional details with virtuosic storytelling to turn the melodramatic ingredients into something powerful and strange; and those, like the abysmal "Black Water" (1992) and "Foxfire" (1993), that read like perfunctory exercises tossed off to fill some sort of self-imposed quota.

Oates's latest novel, "Man Crazy," unfortunately, falls into that second category: Although it starts off credibly enough, it quickly devolves into a sensationalistic potboiler with a grotesquely bloody climax that mixes the goriest elements of the Charles Manson killings and the Waco showdown.

The narrator of "Man Crazy" is a familiar Oatesian hero: a passive, pretty girl, obsessed with sex, starved for love and damaged by a dysfunctional childhood in upstate New York. Ingrid is still a child when her father, Lucas, abruptly disappears, leaving her and her mother, Chloe, to fend for themselves. Lucas, it seems, is wanted by the police for his involvement in the murder of a drug dealer. He will resurface briefly in his family's life to exact payment for his wife's infidelities in his absence.

Meanwhile, Ingrid and her mother lead a hand-to-mouth existence in a succession of scruffy towns. Though she still carries a torch for Lucas, Chloe uses her good looks to seduce a series of men, and Ingrid soon learns to emulate her mother. In high school she is known as "Doll-girl": She will do almost anything to get boys to like her.

Oates makes no attempt to make her central characters anything more than stereotypes. Lucas is a handsome, violent charmer; Chloe is a slovenly, alcoholic tart, and Ingrid is a high-strung tart-in-training. The psychology at work is the most reductive Freudianism imaginable: Ingrid misses her father, therefore she's drawn to older, controlling men; Ingrid is competitive with her mother, therefore she's prone to rebellion; Ingrid has had a rotten childhood, therefore she suffers from bad self-esteem; Ingrid has bad self-esteem, therefore she becomes a doormat for abusive men. This, needless to say, is mechanical writing by the numbers. It has none of the emotional verisimilitude or nuance of Oates's better novels, therefore it has no power to override the more implausible elements of her story.

By the time Ingrid is 18, she has joined a cult called Satan's Children and fallen under the spell of an evil biker named Enoch Skaggs who believes he's the son of Satan. The group goes around abducting and raping girls, and basically terrorizing people who have the bad luck to come its way. Ingrid, herself, is gang-raped, beaten, tortured and thrown in a basement to starve, though she sees this all as a test of her love for Enoch. Like her father, she also becomes a junkie. Her old nickname "Doll-girl" is replaced by a new one: "Dog-girl."

As the events in "Man Crazy" grow increasingly melodramatic, Oates's language, too, grows increasingly purple and clichéd. People say things like "I'm an emissary of Satan!" or "I am the bearer of precious seed, this seed must not be spilled or lost." Ingrid describes the "fires of lust raging in her heart" and speaks of preparing herself "for the crack! of the rifle for it was a sound I'd been hearing all my life."

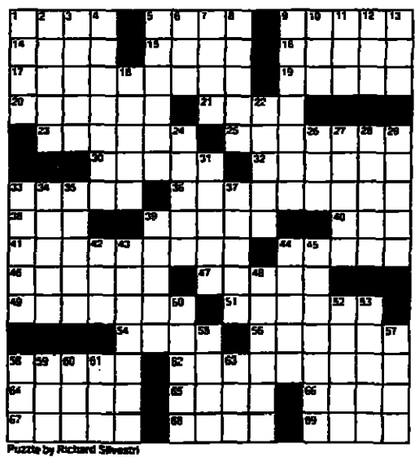
Although more than a dozen people in this novel die horrible and in some cases, truly gruesome deaths, Oates tacks on one of her contrived happy endings. It is an absurd conclusion to an inept and gratuitously lurid story — an embarrassing performance, particularly for a writer of Oates's experience and talents.

New York Times Service

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Sitar music
5 Gyro bread
9 Weight of a stone
14 NATO member Abbr.
15 Dark horse
16 Duck
17 Buy everyone beers?
19 Paint ingredient
20 "Go Tell It on the Mountain" family name
21 Japanese seaport
23 "Enough!"
25 Works on pumps, maybe
30 Historical trivia
32 Didn't shuffle
33 Like most houses
36 Change the fight card?
38 "—— takers?"
39 Cheerleader's act
40 Fi leader
41 Omit the lettuce?
44 Dutch genre painter
46 December ocean phenomenon
47 Colorado Governor Roy
49 Beneficiary
51 Meal
54 Off. helper
56 Walk quietly
58 "Sweeney Todd" prop
62 Join the cast?
64 Napoleon's punishment
66 Hydrox alternative
68 Humorist Bombeck
67 Things to worry over
68 Henry VIII's Vth
69 It holds the line

DOWN
1 Actress Diana
2 Sampras and others
3 "Savvy?"
4 Apple-pie order
5 Oktoberfest toast
6 Letters of credit
7 Kind of top
8 Legalese conjunction
9 Keyboard instrument
10 Prize televised on MTV
11 Cagney epithet
12 Suffix with some fruit names
13 Cowboy's moniker
18 Fix, as a sofa
22 Assail
24 Fiesta Bowl site
26 Symbol of sovereignty
27 Relaxed
28 Draw out
29 Take hold
31 Energy choice
33 Display stand
34 Spat spot
35 In competition
37 King of old movies
39 Al Bundy sells them
42 Daughter of Ingrid
43 Star in Scorpio
44 Photo tint
45 Hide seeker
48 Temporary skylight?
50 Bar, by law
52 Look and look and look
53 "Bewitched" singer, 1950
55 Mitchell mansion
57 And others, in brief
58 Yank's foe
59 Dismiss
60 70's-80's Pakistani president
61 Part of O.T.
63 Plop preceder



Puzzle by Richard Silvestri

©New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz.

Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 3

O	A	R	S		O	R	A	N	G		H	E	A	D
I	R	O	N		M	E	T	E	R		A	X	L	E
L	O	B	E		O	M	A	H	A		D	E	L	E
C	U	B	A	G	O	O	D	I	N	G	J	R		
A	S	I	D	E				S	D	I		T	A	J
N	E	E		C	H	O	P		E	N	G	I	N	O
			O	K	A	F	I	S			H	O	N	E
S	T	T	H	O	M	A	S	A	Q	U	I	N	A	S
L	O	A	N			L	A	G	U	N	A			
E	D	K	O	C	H		N	E	A	P		E	D	A
D	O	E		E	O	E				I	N	N	E	R
		F	E	L	I	X	T	R	I	N	I	D	A	D
G	R	I	D		S	T	O	O	D		G	I	D	E
N	A	V	E		T	O	R	M	E		E	V	E	N
P	E	E	N		S	L	O	P	E		R	E	N	T

PARIS PROMO
Apartments to rent - Furnished or not.
Tel: +33 (0)1 45 63 25 60
Fax: +33 (0)1 45 61 10 20

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN some international sports, like rugby, the shirt marks the player's national identity. This is rarely true in bridge, but at the 1995 Summer Nationals in New Orleans there was one partnership whose T-shirts — "Scotland, European Championships, Copenhagen 1995" — clearly identified them as Scotsmen. They were Barnet Shenkin and Gerald Haase.

Haase opened the East hand, in the diagramed deal, with a weak no-trump. His point-count was appropriate, but his distribution was eccentric. He created a problem for South, Charles Coon. He overcalled two hearts with an inadequate suit and played in four diamonds. This seemed one trick too high.

NORTH
♠ A
♡ A 8
◇ J 8 7 4
♣ K 6 5 4 3 2

WEST
♠ 9 6 5 4 2
♡ Q
◇ 10 9 2
♣ A 10 8 7

EAST (D)
♠ K J 10 8
♡ K 10 6 5 4
◇ Q 3
♣ Q J

SOUTH
♠ Q 7 3
♡ J 9 7 3 2
◇ A K 6 5
♣ 9

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding.

East	South	West	North
1 N.T.	2 ♡	2 ♠	3 ♣
Pass	3 ◇	Pass	3 ♠
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	4 ◇
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the spade four.

South won the opening spade lead with the ace, and played the ace and another heart. East played low and West ruffed and led a trump. South won with the ace and led his singleton club. West put up his ace and led his last trump, reaching the ending shown at right when South won with the king.

South had four tricks, and could make five more with four ruffs and the club king. But that left him one short. East knew the position and said, "Looks like nine tricks only."

But Coon proved him wrong by leading a heart and discarding a club from the dummy. East won and was endplayed in three suits. If he played a major, he would give South a trick. And if he played the club jack, South could establish dummy's suit.

NORTH
♠ —
♡ —
◇ J 8
♣ K 6 5 4 3

WEST
♠ 9 6 5 2
♡ —
◇ —
♣ 10 8 7

EAST
♠ K 10 8
♡ K 10 6
◇ —
♣ J

SOUTH
♠ Q 7
♡ J 9 7
◇ 6 5
♣ —

For you... We blossom every day.
CHINA AIRLINES
http://www.china-airlines.com/

Herald International Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCE
R THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1997 PAGE 11

For you... We blossom every day.
CHINA AIRLINES
http://www.china-airlines.com/

Blue-Collar Jobs Shake the Blues

A Rebound for the Semiskilled

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
New York Times Service

BALTIMORE — Like so many of the corporate downsizings in the United States in the 1980s and 1990s, the 1984 breakup of AT&T Corp. led to tens of thousands of layoffs while bringing vast efficiencies to the telephone industry.

But you do not hear much griping at Local 2101 of the Communications Workers of America here these days about the future of blue-collar work.

Yesterday's telephone worker has become today's communications specialist. And right now there are a lot of job opportunities.

"There's a tremendous explosion in the business," what with cellular phones, pagers, facsimile machines and other products stimulated by deregulation, said Charles Buttiglieri, the local's executive vice president.

His 2,500 members mostly work for Bell Atlantic Corp. but now have myriad other options. In the old days, he said, "if you left here, your skills weren't really transferable. Now they are."

What is true for telephone workers goes for U.S. blue-collar workers in general. This spring the number of traditional blue-collar jobs climbed to a record 32.8 million, eclipsing the previous peak reached in late 1979.

Yet the rebound in blue-collar jobs has captured little attention, largely because experts have been arguing for a long time that job prospects for minimally educated workers, without a college degree or a proficiency in computers, are so poor. And for more than two decades, the wages of such workers have stagnated — or worse — while those of the well-educated have generally advanced.

But wages for blue-collar work have started to move up, albeit modestly, in response to tightening labor conditions. And although the blue-collar share of jobs has skidded to about 27 percent from just under 40 percent in the past four decades, that share has finally stopped shrinking.

Perhaps more telling, the very nature of blue-collar work is changing, moving away from the manufacturing assembly line to a whole range of other sectors that require workers to use their heads as well as their hands. More people with higher education are filling blue-collar jobs.

Government figures show that more than 32 percent of craft workers have had some college experience or have graduated, compared with 23 percent in 1985. Similarly, more than 21 percent of factory workers attended college at least for a while, up from 14 percent.

As a result of the new demand in blue-collar workers, experts are re-examining some of their old assumptions. They now predict that the blue-collar ranks will continue to grow next year and into the next decade.

"There's far more growth out there in that segment than is commonly perceived," said Michael Niemira, an economist for the Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi in New York.

On the surface, Mr. Niemira said, an uptick in the blue-collar share of the job market this year "might not seem like a major achievement." But he said it represented an end to what he called "secular compression" in blue-collar ranks, or a stabilization resulting from more than can be explained by the normal growth associated with the business cycle.

What accounts for the growth of blue-collar jobs is a shift away from the traditionally heavy concentration in manufacturing and toward expanding fields like communications, transportation and law enforcement.

"The composition of blue-collar work has shifted in the direction of the service sector," said David Smith, director of the AFL-CIO's public policy department. Although he said that many of these jobs do not pay as well as the traditional factory job, "you can find work" readily as long as you are reasonably skilled.

And although American factories themselves have shed many workers, they are far from the withered presence often portrayed in trade disputes or by people in rural communities that have seen a large plant close and not replaced. The United States manufactures 35 percent more goods now than in the mid-1980s, according to the Federal Reserve.

To complicate the issue, the government no longer includes a monthly occupational employment category labeled "blue-collar." But those engaged in precision production, craft and repair as operators, fabricators and laborers, or providing protective services generally fit the definition of blue-collar work. It is the number of people employed in these three groups that hit a record this spring, although the total eased a bit in June and July.

Mr. Smith of the AFL-CIO called it "misleading" to interpret recent data as evidence of a comeback in what the average person thinks of as blue-collar work, like high-paying jobs in ironwork or in metal fabrication. But the complexion of what might be called semiskilled work has changed, perhaps permanently.

Randy Ilg, an economist at the Bureau of Labor Statistics, came to a similar conclusion after researching the basis of misconceptions like the belief that the United States is becoming a nation of mere "hamburger flippers."

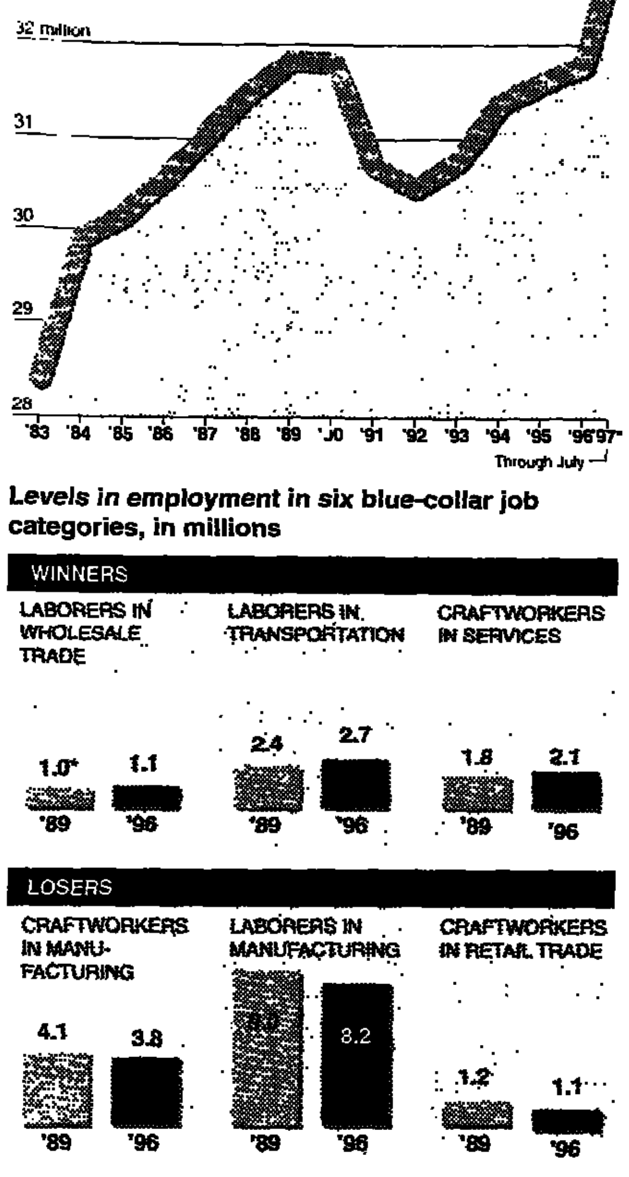
It is true, he said, that if one looks at jobs only by industry, nearly all of the net growth since 1989 has been in services and retail. And when examining jobs by occupation alone, much of growth is among managers and professionals. But "neither gives a true picture," said Mr. Ilg, of what he identifies as "an increase in blue-collar occupations among other industries — services, construction and transportation-communications-public utility — instead of in manufacturing."

In other words, suggested Marvin Kosters, a labor market specialist at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington, many more jobs are neither blue-collar nor white-collar but something in between.

"What about the guy who comes in and fixes the coffee machine?" Mr. Kosters wondered. What about computer technicians? "Does it depend on whether he fixes hardware or software?" he asked.

Blue-Collar Jobs Rise, But the Work Has Changed

Blue-collar jobs climbed to a record 32.8 million earlier this year, reflecting a shift away from the traditionally heavy concentration in manufacturing and toward blue-collar jobs in services and utilities.



*Employment totals have been rounded to the nearest hundred thousand

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics — The New York Times

Lufthansa Weighs Cut-Rate Carrier

German Airline May Form Unit to Meet European Competition

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Lufthansa AG said Wednesday it would consider creating a new low-cost European airline to fly less-traveled routes within Germany and on the Continent to stave off rising competition from lower-cost carriers.

The government, meanwhile, said the sale of its remaining 35.7 percent stake in Lufthansa in October would raise about 5 billion Deutsche marks ($2.7 billion), with 1 billion DM more than expected flowing into Bonn's coffers.

A new airline would be a further step in the German carrier's efforts to revive its domestic business, which has suffered amid stepped-up competition from Deutsche BA, the German unit of British Airways PLC, and regional carriers.

"It's one of several options we're considering as a way of reorganizing our decentralized routes to boost earnings," said a Lufthansa spokeswoman, Dagmar Rotter.

Lufthansa shares rose 50 pfennigs (91 cents) to 36.40 DM in Frankfurt.

Finance Minister Theo Waigel said the government had received 2.1 billion DM in 1996 from the state agency Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau for the last tranche of Lufthansa.

"We have allocated 1.5 billion marks in the budget," he said, adding that the government stood to earn a further 1 billion DM from the privatization.

The share price will be set Oct. 12, after investors are surveyed from Sept. 29 to Oct. 10, the airline said. The shares will be sold at a discount to the market price, Mr. Waigel said, noting new shares would have a "price advantage."

The shares will be traded for the first time on Oct. 13.

"I'm confident this privatization will be equally successful" as Deutsche Telekom's, Mr. Waigel said. "As in the case of Telekom AG, we intend to offer German private-sector investors attractive conditions for participation."

Analysts say Lufthansa has been hurt by Deutsche BA's willingness to offer lower prices and operate at a loss to win market share. Deutsche BA carried 2.35 million passengers in the year ended March 1997, compared with Lufthansa's 31.8 million passengers in 1996.

The number of passengers on Lufthansa's domestic routes declined 5.5 percent in the first half, even as overall passenger numbers rose 3 percent. Deutsche BA, meanwhile, saw passenger numbers almost double in the first six months of 1997, helped by a new marketing campaign and the introduction of two new routes.

Lufthansa has also seen some if its most profitable routes, including the Berlin-Frankfurt line, challenged for the first time by regional carriers like Dortmund, Germany-based Eurowings.

Even so, analysts said they were not convinced a low-cost carrier was the best way for Lufthansa to boost its market share in an increasingly competitive market.

"A low-cost carrier doesn't fit Lufthansa's image," said Juergen Giese, an analyst at Georg Hauck & Sohn Bankiers in Frankfurt. "There are other ways to win market share, especially by concentrating on good service and quality." *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

■ Delta Weighs In on Alliance

Delta Air Lines said Wednesday that British Airways and American Airlines would have to give up 700 to 800 takeoff and landing slots at Heathrow Airport to ensure competition under their proposed alliance, Bloomberg News reported from London.

A draft proposal by European Union regulators reportedly calls for the two airlines to give up 350 slots. But Delta executives said that number would only maintain competition in service between Heathrow and John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York.

"It might be enough for JFK-Heathrow, but there's a whole bunch of other cities that also need competition," said Stephan Egli, the Atlanta-based carrier's vice president for the Atlantic and Pacific regions.

BA and American have a total of 3,352 slots at Heathrow.

Robust Revival for Hong Kong Shares

By Philip Segal
Special to the Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Asian stock markets recorded one of their most volatile days ever on Wednesday as the region continued to adjust to an increased level of investor risk brought on by currency turmoil.

Hong Kong's Hang Seng index posted its biggest point rise and stocks in Indonesia soared, while Malaysian shares plunged for a ninth straight day.

The Hang Seng rose 978.66 points — or 7.1 percent — to 14,713.99, recovering some of the 20 percent loss it had suffered between early August and Monday.

In the past month, the market has traded within a massive range of 3,921 points, part of an Asian trend that has seen markets soar — but mostly plunge — in response to greater interest rate and currency risk following the decision by four Asian countries this summer to remove their currencies' links to the U.S. dollar.

"What's positive today for the first time since this crisis kicked in is you're seeing selectivity among investors," said Jonathon Gurnsey, head of sales for Peregrine Securities in Hong Kong. Since the regional currency crisis began in July with the flotation of the Thai baht, he said, markets across the whole region have tended to rise and fall together.

Hong Kong had been the leader of the region's rising markets. Before last week, it had been comparatively successful in insulating itself from Asia's currency problems. The Hong Kong dollar has stayed firmly pegged to the U.S. dollar, although like the Philippines and Indonesia, Hong Kong has jacked up interest rates to discourage speculators.

Last week and on Monday, though, the bottom fell out of the Hong Kong market as fears of higher borrowing costs for companies across the region led to mutual fund redemptions. Fund managers eager to raise money began heavily selling Hong Kong's blue-chip stocks, the region's most liquid. Retail investor selling of China-linked stocks followed.

Traders said part of the Hong Kong recovery Wednesday was due to the unexpectedly large rise on Wall Street on Tuesday, where the Dow Jones industrial average added 3.38 percent. Hong Kong often takes its cues from U.S. markets; because of its currency link, interest rates here move in tandem with those in the United States.

"Some retail investors I think were just watching the market today," said C.Y. Ho, head of sales at UBS Securities. "Turnover would have been bigger otherwise." Wednesday's trades were worth 34.6 billion Hong Kong dollars, well short of the record 42 billion dollars in volume set last week.

Like some other traders, Mr. Ho attributed some of the sharp rise to purchases by derivatives traders, who had sold borrowed stocks earlier in the week as the market plunged and were now buying the shares back at a profit.

Elsewhere in the region, a Malaysian crackdown on this practice, known as short selling, sent that market down yet again.

In Kuala Lumpur stocks fell by 5.65 percent — their ninth consecutive losing session — as foreign investors continued to pare their holdings in response to a series of aggressive policy measures by the government to make it harder to sell stocks.

In Indonesia, by contrast, news of a more open market sent stocks soaring by 7.01 percent just a day after they had fallen to a 20-month low on concerns over higher interest rates. Stocks rose after authorities said they would abolish the 49 percent ownership limit for foreign investors.

That outweighed concern that higher interest rates necessary to defend the country's embattled currency, the rupiah, would hurt consumer spending and corporate borrowing at home.

Given the new element of risk in Asia — freely floating currencies — the volatility in the region's markets may continue for weeks to come as foreign exchange markets react more quickly than in the past to any new government measures. A big and sudden shift in the value of a country's currency often has a knock-on effect because it changes the value of the country's stocks from the point of view of foreign investors.

In Hong Kong, "the volatility is out of hand, but it's not going to last forever," said Mr. Gurnsey. He predicted investors would settle down following China's 15th Communist Party Congress, which gets underway next week in Beijing.

Investors in China-linked shares have pinned their hopes on announcements of state industry restructuring that may emerge from the Congress. Their aim is to bet on the companies that would benefit from having smaller state firms amalgamated into larger — and what China hopes will be more viable — conglomerates.

WALL STREET WATCH

Small Stocks Are in Vogue, but Fashion is Fickle

By Jill Dutt
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Finally, the numbers are here that small-stock lovers have been waiting for.

The C-Cube Microsystems and the Kulicke & Soffa Industries of the world outperformed the Gillettes and the Procter & Gambles in August. And the Russell 2000, which measures the stock prices of companies just below the nation's 1,000 largest, outshone the big-shot Dow Jones industrial average and the Standard & Poor's 500 stock index over the same period.

The relatively improving performance of small stocks in August, as well as during the course of the whole year, also helped a majority of active stock-picking managers of mutual funds beat out managers of indexed funds, a feat not achieved for more than three years. The active managers had tended to shy away from some of the market's best-loved stocks, such as McDonald's Corp. and Merck & Co., because their share prices relative to their projected earnings were too high. That strategy had caused them nothing but woe, until last month.

The big question, analysts say, is whether small stocks can continue their comeback. And Wall Street is not sure they can.

"Small stocks have a lot better fundamental picture given where valuation levels are than large stocks," said Claudia Mott, who tracks small-capitalization stocks for Prudential Securities Inc. Still, she added that small capitalization stocks have done better "because we've seen a lack of sellers on down days. Now what we need are buyers for the up days."

Ms. Mott noted that smaller stocks achieved stronger earnings growth in the second quarter than big company stocks, especially in the small-capitalization technology sector, which has been overshadowed in recent quarters by double-digit gains at technology giants such as Intel Corp. and Microsoft Corp.

The Coca-Cola Co. and Gillette Co. have already warned analysts that third-quarter earnings will not be as robust as once expected, and Ms. Mott said that if other large companies "pre-announce" earnings disappointments, investors will likely send more dollars to small company stocks.

A Goldman, Sachs & Co. strategist, Abby Joseph Cohen, has been predicting brighter days for small stocks for months. She noted in a fax to clients last month that the disappointment in earnings in big-capitalization stocks "have exposed the gap in relative valuations." She noted that investors had been willing to pay a big premium for high-quality stocks with consistently strong earnings. But those prices, she added, "may be judged too rich in the case of earnings shortfalls relative to consensus expectations."

Richard Bernstein, head of quantitative analysis at Merrill Lynch & Co., strongly disagrees that now is the time to buy small stocks. "The day the Fed eases interest rates, is the day to start thinking about small-cap stocks," he said, referring to the Federal Reserve Board policymakers who would vote to cut rates if the nation appeared to be heading toward a recession.

"Small stocks do best in a period of accelerating nominal growth, but right now, accelerating growth is not what the bond market wants to see.

If growth accelerates, then interest rates will rise, and then it will be survival of the fittest," Mr. Bernstein said. "That's usually the biggest and the best, not the small guys."

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

Sept. 3

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.fl.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	2.0574	3.263	112.66	[illegible]	0.1162*	—	5.456*	1.3662	1.6934*	1.4573	1.336*
Brussels	37.29	59.685	20.6485	6.125	[illegible]	18.228	—	25.13	0.372	27.43	24.4375*
Frankfurt	1.813	2.8995	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.8877	4.5425*	1.2145	1.5028*	1.3173	1.1659*
London (a)	1.5835	—	2.9022	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.2247*	57.1665	2.377	171.746	2.1901	242.869
Madrid	153.558	244.234	84.326	[illegible]	[illegible]	72.552	4.384	102.265	126.761*	110.754	—
Milan	1,773.50	2,825.03	974.52	[illegible]	—	25.565	27.232	1,152.50	14.547	1,292.96	11.548
New York (b)	—	1.5860	1.8155	[illegible]	1,775.00	20.493	37.55	1.5075	120.425	1.2943	153.505
Paris	6.1275	9.745	3.369	—	[illegible]	7.957	0.165	4.3957	5.0580*	4.4287	1.9935*
Tokyo	121.45	193.25	66.24	19.69	[illegible]	22.37	3.3087	80.72	—	52.35	0.7662
Toronto	1.3839	2.1940	2.7621	0.2251	0.775*	0.5752	0.3451*	0.9715	1.1422*	—	0.9901*
Zurich	1.459	2.3771	[illegible]	4.2655	[illegible]	0.7355	4.0025*	—	1.2379*	1.0559	0.9789*
1 ECU	1.3821	0.6504	1.9705	6.6505	1,972.94	2.2195	51.6631	1.6249	137.689	1.4577	146.172
1 SDR	1.3822	0.8497	2.4613	[illegible]	2,397.43	2.7699	50.512	2.0361	163.923	1.8766	207.347

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York at 4 P.M. and Toronto rates at 3 P.M.
a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9998	Greek drac.	286.37	Mex. peso	7.765	S. Afr. rand	4.702
Australian $	1.3725	Hong Kong $	7.7475	N. Zealand $	1.5806	S. Kor. won	905.20
Austrian sch.	12.809	Hung. forint	197.59	Norw. krone	7.5264	Swed. krona	7.974
Brazil real	1.092	Indian rupee	36.39	Phil. peso	30.22	Taiwan $	28.61
Chinese yuan	8.3163	Indo. rupiah	3037.50	Polish zloty	3.50	Thai baht	34.50
Czech koruna	34.13	Irish £	0.6813	Port. escudo	185.92	Turkish lira	163295.
Danish krone	6.9840	Israeli shek.	3.5239	Russ ruble	5833.0	UAE dirham	3.6725
Egypt. pound	3.398	Kuw dinar	0.3028	Saudi riyal	3.7505	Venez. boliv.	495.75
Fin. markka	5.4709	Malay. ring.	2.9353	Sing. $	1.5133		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5831	1.5822	1.5815	Japanese yen	120.59	120.06	119.53
Canadian dollar	1.3656	1.3663	1.3642	Swiss franc	1.4963	1.4912	1.4858
Deutsche mark	1.8165	1.8132	1.8095				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo).

Libid-Libor Rates

Sept. 3

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5 9/16 - 5 5/8	3 1/16 - 3 3/16	1 1/8 - 1 1/4	7 1/16 - 7 3/16	3 1/2 - 3 5/8	7/16 - 9/16	4 1/8 - 4 1/4
3-month	5 9/16 - 5 11/16	3 1/8 - 3 1/4	1 5/16 - 1 7/16	7 3/16 - 7 5/16	3 5/16 - 3 1/2	7/16 - 9/16	4 3/16 - 4 5/16
6-month	5 21/32 - 5 3/4	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	1 1/2 - 1 5/8	7 5/16 - 7 7/16	3 3/8 - 3 1/2	1/2 - 9/16	4 5/16 - 4 7/16
1-year	5 7/8 - 6	3 1/2 - 3 5/8	1 3/4 - 1 13/16	7 9/16 - 7 11/16	3 1/2 - 3 3/4	9/16 - 5/8	4 3/8 - 4 1/2

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8 1/2	8 1/2
Federal funds	5 1/2	5 1/2
90-day CDs dealers	5.61	5.61
180-day CP dealers	5.51	5.52
3-month Treasury bill	5.01	5.08
1-year Treasury bill	5.28	5.27
2-year Treasury bill	5.95	5.95
5-year Treasury note	6.21	6.22
7-year Treasury note	6.26	6.27
10-year Treasury note	6.32	6.34
30-year Treasury bond	6.59	6.61
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	5.10	5.11
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.46	0.46
1-month interbank	0.54	0.52
3-month interbank	0.55	0.52
6-month interbank	0.54	0.54
10-year Govt bond	2.27	2.23
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.13	3.20
1-month interbank	3.23	3.20
3-month interbank	3.33	3.31
6-month interbank	3.45	3.47
10-year Bund	5.91	5.91
Britain		
Bank base rate	7.00	7.00
Call money	7 1/8	7 1/16
1-month interbank	7 1/8	7 3/16
3-month interbank	7 1/4	7 1/4
6-month interbank	7 3/8	7 7/16
10-year Gilt	6.99	7.08
France		
Intervention rate	3.10	3.10
Call money	3 3/8	3 3/8
1-month interbank	3 1/4	3 1/4
3-month interbank	3 5/16	3 5/16
6-month interbank	3 7/16	3 7/16
10-year OAT	5.58	5.58

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

Gold

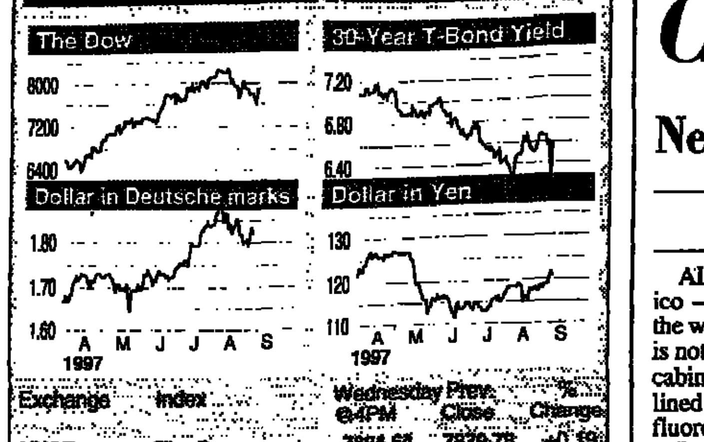
	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	322.80	321.65	—0.85
London	322.00	321.70	—0.70
New York	325.40	325.00	—0.80

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Dec.)
Source: Reuters.

kinko's®
OPEN 24 HOURS
With more than 850 locations worldwide, Kinko's provides business services just about anywhere you travel.
• Black & white copies
• Full-color copies
• Color laser prints
• Oversize copies
• Presentation materials
• Computer rental stations
– IBM®/Macintosh®
• Major credit cards accepted
• Videoconferencing
– Schedule your next international meeting with Kinko's worldwide videoconferencing network and save yourself time and airfare.
kinko's
The new way to office.®
http://www.kinkos.com
Call the number listed below to find the location nearest you.
AUSTRALIA
TEL: 61-2-9267-4255
CANADA
TEL: (416) 928-2745
THE NETHERLANDS
TEL: 31-20-589-0910
KOREA
TEL: 82-2-566-9768
JAPAN
TEL: 81-3-3507-0009
CHINA
TEL: 86-10-6595-6388
UNITED STATES
TEL: 1-800-2-KINKOS
(from U.S. & Canada)
Opening soon:
THAILAND, ENGLAND, ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, and UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (Dubai)
©1997 Kinko's, Inc. All rights reserved. Kinko's and The new way to office are registered trademarks of Kinko's Ventures, Inc. and are used by permission. Kinko's requires written permission from the copyright holder in order to reproduce any copyrighted work.

THE AMERICAS

Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Wednesday @4PM	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	7894.64	7879.78	+0.19
NYSE	S&P 500	927.85	927.58	+0.03
NYSE	S&P 100	898.89	898.24	+0.07
NYSE	Composite	483.71	482.90	+0.17
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1618.24	1618.00	+0.01
AMEX	Market Value	660.00	656.87	+0.48
Toronto	TSE Index	6704.20	6676.90	+0.41
São Paulo	Bovespa	11154.69	10816.36	+3.13
Mexico City	Bolsa	4878.21	4763.52	+2.41
Buenos Aires	Merval	832.98	820.84	+1.48
Santiago	IPSA General	5602.87	5515.32	+1.59
Caracas	Capital General	9719.58	9564.17	+1.62

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

Disney Buys Classic Sports Network

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Walt Disney Co. said Wednesday that it had agreed to buy Classic Sports Network, bolstering its ESPN sports cable channel against growing competition from News Corp.

Terms for the deal were not immediately disclosed. Analysts valued the transaction at about $175 million.

Classic Sports shows events from the past, such as baseball's World Series. It is owned by a group that includes Warburg Pincus Ventures, Allen & Co., Republic Industries Inc.'s H. Wayne Huizenga and AT&T Ventures.

States Investigate DirecTV Sales

LOS ANGELES (Bloomberg) — DirecTV, the largest U.S. satellite-television provider, is being investigated by 20 state attorneys general for removing channels from a presold package of programming and selling them at a higher price.

The General Motors Corp. unit removed seven Encore movie channels from its most-popular package of programs in April and put them in a more-expensive package. That could violate Florida's deceptive and unfair trade practices act, said Joe Bizzaro of the state's attorney general office. Los Angeles-based DirecTV said it had provided information to the states.

• **Browning-Ferris Industries Inc.**'s board approved a $1 billion stock buyback plan and raised the quarterly cash dividend by 12 percent, reflecting the company's confidence in its prospects for continued growth.

• **Interstate Hotels Co.** said it would buy three hotels in New York, California and Minnesota for a total of $100 million and sell a 49 percent stake in them to **Host Marriott Corp.**, forming a limited partnership.

• **Computer Products Inc.** has agreed to acquire the rival electronic components maker **Zytec Corp.** in a $529 million stock swap that will create a leader in the market for power-conversion equipment. *Bloomberg*

Calculating in 4 Dimensions

New Supercomputer a 'Qualitative' Leap for Science

By George Johnson
New York Times Service

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico — Janus, recently christened the world's fastest supercomputer, is not much to look at: 84 tall gray cabinets resembling gym lockers lined up inside a claustrophobic, fluorescent-lighted room.

Inside the drab enclosures, 9,072 Pentium Pro processors silently trade information, giving the computer, built by Intel Corp. and installed this summer at Sandia National Laboratories here, the power to perform a once-inconceivable trillion mathematical operations per second.

Computing power has increased so rapidly over the years that the announcement of yet another world's fastest supercomputer seems almost routine. Supercomputers are rated according to how many mathematical operations, like multiplying two numbers, they can do in one second. Since these tasks involve keeping track of the position of the decimal point, they are called floating point operations, or flops.

Over the years, megaflop machines, performing millions of operations a second, have given way to gigaflop machines, performing as many as hundreds of billions. The new computer at Sandia is the first teraflop machine. Tera means trillion, and by crossing this threshold, computer science has made a qualitative leap in the ability to use information to model the world.

Janus is so fast and has so much memory that it can simulate complex events — like explosions, nuclear fusion reactions, missile impacts or the crash of a comet into the Earth — with detail that was impossible before.

"The increase in power has almost no precedent," said William Camp, director of computational science, computer science and mathematics at Sandia.

While two-dimensional simulations are now commonplace, adding the third dimension takes an enormous amount of additional computer power. Rendering a three-dimensional process in fine detail, and then having it unfold along the fourth dimension, time, strains even the most powerful computers.

In the past, computer weapons simulations were not detailed enough to substitute for real testing.

The new teraflop machine was ordered for the Federal Department of Energy's Accelerated Strategic Computing Initiative, which tries to use simulations to test nuclear weapons without the risks of the real world.

"For the first time we can do full four-dimensional simulations," Dr. Camp said. "That's really a qualitative change." In the past, he said, weapons simulations were not detailed enough to substitute for real testing.

The computer at Sandia is not used only for weapons work. It is called Janus because, like the Roman god, it has two faces: one side of the computer can be used for classified research while the other is solving unclassified problems.

Scientists recently used the teraflop computer to simulate the split-second timing of a nuclear fusion experiment. Janus was also used to analyze what would happen if a comet a kilometer, about six-tenths of a mile, in diameter and weighing about a billion tons struck Earth's atmosphere, vaporizing part of the ocean and setting off tidal waves.

"This is an experiment I would not want to witness firsthand," said Mark Boslough, a physicist at Sandia who worked on that project.

"Until recently, scientists have described themselves as either experimentalists or theorists," he said, "but computational science is rapidly establishing itself as a third branch of inquiry, and the one that is the most likely to lead to the next major breakthroughs in many areas of research."

Computers are becoming so powerful that scientists say they must remind themselves not to confuse the simulation with the real thing.

"Without a good experimental and theoretical foundation, it would just be garbage-in, garbage-out — trillions of times per second," Dr. Boslough said.

• *Recent technology articles: www.iht.com/IHT/TECH/*

Outlook for Earnings Powers Rise in Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks climbed on Wednesday, continuing a rally from Tuesday, amid optimism for rising corporate earnings and an expanding economy.

"I don't think we've seen anything quite this positive," said Thomas Larsen, a stock fund manager at Desai Capital Management Inc. "It's about as good as it gets."

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 14.86 points to 7,894.64, continuing its gains from Tuesday's powerful rally, when the Dow posted it biggest one-day gain ever of 257 points.

Wednesday's trading, however, lacked the convulsive, 100-point swings that moved the Dow industrials for most of August's sessions. Investors attributed the calmness to renewed optimism that companies can deliver consistently rising earnings and that the economy can expand at a pace that would not require the Federal Reserve Board to muzzle it by raising lending rates.

The Dow average is now up 23 percent since the start of the year.

The Standard & Poor's 500-stock index climbed 0.27 to 927.85. The technology-laden Nasdaq Composite Index climbed 0.14 to 1,618.23.

Bond prices fell amid concern the economy is growing fast enough to speed inflation, which may press the Federal Reserve Board policymakers to raise interest rates.

"The big concern is that if the economy doesn't slow down naturally, the Fed will have to tip their hand," said Patricia Larkin of Dreyfus Corp.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond fell 15/32 to 97 4/32, taking the yield up to 6.59 percent from 6.56 percent.

The index of leading economic indicators, a measure of future economic activity, rose the most in five months and construction spending advanced 0.5 percent in July, providing new evidence that the economy is picking up steam in the second half of the year.

The Conference Board reported Wednesday that its index of leading economic indicators rose 0.3 percent to 104.1 in July, exceeding expectations for a 0.2 percent increase. It was the largest gain since February.

Gateway, a Dell rival, headlined a list of companies warning of weak profit in the latest quarter. Its shares

U.S. STOCKS

dropped 3 13/16 to 32¼ after the direct-mail retailer of personal computers said price cuts and shipment delays would put its earnings below forecasts for a third consecutive quarter.

Hutchinson Technology fell 3⅝ to 30 after the maker of disk-drive parts said it would break even in its fourth quarter ending Sept. 28.

Seagate Technology, a disk-drive maker and Hutchinson's largest customer, slumped 2½ to 36⅜ after Salomon Brothers downgraded its shares to "hold" from "buy."

But Gene Grandone, director of investment counseling at the Northern Trust Co. of Chicago, said: "You still have a good earnings picture, an economy that's muddling along. But as news comes in, we're going to see the market bounce around."

General Motors declined 1/16 to 65 3/16 after the world's largest automaker said U.S. sales of cars and light trucks rose 7.4 percent in August, topping expectations, led by strong demand for minivans and midsize cars.

JPM tumbled 6 to 27 after the maker of cable assemblies and wire harnesses for the computer and electronics industries said it saw earnings for the fourth quarter ending Sept. 30 below analysts' estimates of 31 cents a share.

American Buildings declined 2¾ to 27⅛ on expectations that earnings would be below estimates.

Netscape Communications rose 5/16 to 41¾ after the developer of Internet browsing software said Silicon Graphics would license its engine-server software as part of its initiative to focus on the needs of Internet-service providers and large-scale World Wide Web sites. *(Bloomberg, AP)*

Tietmeyer's Comments Pull Dollar Back Down

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell against the Deutsche mark on Wednesday, after the Bundesbank's president said the central bank was "not interested" in a weak mark.

But the dollar rose against the pound as traders grew skeptical that British interest rates would rise.

President Hans Tietmeyer of the Bundesbank again indicated that a weak mark "could perhaps stimulate exports in the short run, but would depress the German and the European economy in the long term."

Mr. Tietmeyer also welcomed the correction in the dollar-mark rate of the past few days.

The dollar fell to 1.8185 DM in late trading from 1.8344 DM on Tuesday. It stood above 1.8800 DM at the start of August.

"The market considers that the Bundesbank takes a positive view of the mark's recent rally, and that pulled the dollar down," said Neil Parker of Royal Bank of Scotland.

The dollar also suffered from a sharp increase in German industrial output, which may indicate that Germany is getting back onto an economic growth path, analysts said. Provisional figures show industrial production gained 3.5 percent in July from June.

But Mr. Parker said the data were "distorted" by the fact that the sum-

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

mer vacation period began relatively late in Germany this year.

The dollar also lost ground against the yen on renewed concern over the U.S. trade deficit with Japan. The Japanese ambassador to Washington, Kunihiko Saito, fanned that concern, saying Japan's rising trade surplus could damage economic links between the two countries, according to Jiji Press.

The dollar fell to 120.635 yen from 121.575 yen.

Against other currencies, the dollar fell to 1.5015 Swiss francs, from 1.5060 francs, and to 6.1206 French francs from 6.1722 francs.

Dealers are waiting for U.S. employment data to be announced Friday.

The pound eased to $1.5860 from $1.5915 as traders believed a British interest rate rise as increasingly unlikely. *(AFP, Bloomberg)*

AMEX

Wednesday's 4 P.M. Close
The top 300 most active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	7880.47	7944.35	7866.77	7894.64	+14.86
Trans	2930.88	2966.92	2926.27	2959.53	+32.93
Util	236.18	238.64	235.52	236.94	+1.09
Comp	2464.34	2487.24	2460.42	2475.00	+12.32

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Previous Close	Today 4 P.M.
Industrials	1090.88	1057.33	1090.85	1090.63
Transp.	656.90	643.62	656.64	660.80
Utilities	200.77	197.56	200.77	201.76
Finance	106.80	103.41	106.80	106.95
SP 500	927.58	899.47	927.58	927.85
SP 100	898.47	868.94	898.27	898.89

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	486.94	482.83	483.71	+0.81
Industrials	617.38	611.93	612.95	+0.60
Transp.	440.74	436.32	439.07	+2.75
Utility	288.61	285.19	286.72	+1.53
Finance	451.64	448.03	449.08	+0.91

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1629.40	1616.40	1618.24	+0.15
Industrials	1308.89	1301.53	1304.11	+2.61
Banks	1764.78	1747.74	1760.26	+15.97
Insurance	1762.31	1741.94	1753.31	+15.02
Finance	2087.85	2076.96	2083.13	+4.30
Transp.	1029.59	1022.39	1027.57	+2.80

AMEX

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
	660.26	656.78	660.00	+3.13

Dow Jones Bond

	Previous Close	Today Noon
20 Bonds	103.80	103.84
10 Utilities	101.64	101.70
10 Industrials	105.95	105.98

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gate2000 s	105756	34	32¾	32¾	-3¼
Seagate s	94243	37½	35⅞	36⅜	-2½
Compaq s	81297	69½	66⅞	66⅞	-1⅞
Iomega	72213	28	25¾	27⅝	+2⅜
GenElec s	60668	67⅞	66⅛	67	+⅜
Praxair	58783	54⅞	51⅝	51⅞	-3⅛
FstData s	53750	41⅝	39⅞	40⅛	-1⅝
NatnsBk s	48150	59½	58⅛	58⅝	-⅛
HmeDep s	46757	50⅝	49⅛	50⅛	+1⅛
PhilMor s	44739	46⅝	45⅛	45⅞	+⅜
PepsiCo	41944	37⅞	36⅝	37⅛	+⅜
TexUtil	40948	35⅜	34⅞	35	+⅜
Barnett	40279	69⅝	66⅞	67	+1⅝
TelMex	40242	49⅞	48⅛	48⅝	-1
TelBrasl	39788	129⅝	125⅛	125⅝	-1⅛

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
TeleComA	155077	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
Ascend	122222	42⅜	40⅜	42⅛	+1½
Intel s	113324	96	93⅜	93⅞	-1½
DellCpt s	105796	87⅝	83⅝	86⅞	+3⅜
3Com	97778	50	47⅞	48⅞	-1⅜
MCI	64547	28⅛	28½	28½	
Quantum s	61582	34⅞	32⅞	34¼	
ApldMat	61153	102½	98¼	100⅝	+2⅜
WorldCm	60726	32⅛	30⅞	31⅞	+⅞
Cisco	57826	78⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+⅝
Microsft s	52324	138⅞	136⅞	136⅞	-⅞
Oracle s	49554	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	-⅞
Cyrix	48642	15¾	12⅛	13⅞	+2⅜
Amgen	44057	50⅛	49⅛	49⅛	-⅜
Novell	36094	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SPDR	26740	94	92⅛	93	-⅛
KeyEng	23815	28⅛	26	26½	-1
RoyalO g	12207	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
TWA	11455	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
ViacB	10049	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	+1⅛
JTS Corp	9425	⅜	⅜	⅜	-⅛
VisioG g	8968	⅝	⅝	⅝	-⅛
Hasbro s	8139	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	-⅛
ImpOil g	7994	55⅞	55⅛	55⅛	+⅛
DI Ind	6830	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1750	2177
Declined	1155	751
Unchanged	502	479
Total issues	3487	3407
New Highs	248	241
New Lows	9	21

Nasdaq

	Noon	Prev.
Advanced	1688	2682
Declined	1687	1478
Unchanged	2066	1584
Total issues	5441	5744
New Highs	190	332
New Lows	52	45

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	343	366
Declined	245	225
Unchanged	162	141
Total Issues	750	732
New Highs	34	58
New Lows	11	7

Market Sales

	Today 4:00	Prev. cons.
NYSE	548.69	594.93
Amex	29.18	31.64
Nasdaq	613.87	583.88

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
Great Wall Elec	b	.1937	9-18	12-4
Royal Bk Scotlnd	b	.5703	9-15	9-30
STOCK SPLIT				
Bando McGlockin .23854 of a share of Investors Bancorp for every share held.				
Barra Inc 3 for 2 split.				
Endosonics Corp 1 share of Cardiovascular Dynamics for every 2 shares held.				
Gaylord Entertain 1 share of Gaylord Entertain new for each 3 shares held.				
Kinder Morgan 2 for 1 split.				
STOCK				
Natl Income Rlty	—	10%	9-15	9-30
INCREASED				
Guaranty Fedl	S	.22	9-12	10-18
Presidential LI	Q	.06	9-15	10-1
Sthside Bancsh	Q	.18	9-8	9-15
Starrett LS.	Q	.19	9-12	9-26
INITIAL				
Pioneer Natur Res	—	.05	9-16	9-30
Slate Bncp n	—	.12	9-19	10-17
REGULAR				
Albertsons Inc	Q	.16	10-31	11-25
CFW Commun	Q	.103	9-10	9-30
Cohu Inc	Q	.06	9-5	10-23
Doughties Foods	Q	.04	9-16	10-3
Emerging Mkt	M	.1325	9-16	9-30
Frischs Restaurant	Q	.06	9-30	10-10
Global Prtnr Inco	M	.1187	9-16	9-30
Great Lakes REIT.	Q	.30	9-19	9-30
Joachim Bncp	Q	.125	9-15	9-30
Juno Lighting	Q	.08	9-15	10-15
K-Swiss	Q	.02	9-30	10-15
Kranzco Rlty	Q	.48	9-26	10-22
Mark IV Ind	Q	.04	9-15	10-1
Mentor Income Fd	M	.07	9-15	9-30
NSD Bancorp	Q	.25	9-16	9-30
Royal Bk Scot B	b	.70	9-15	9-30
Royal Bk Scot C	b	.593	9-15	9-30
Royal Bk Scot E	b	.5625	9-15	9-30
Royal Bk Scot F	b	.5312	9-15	9-30
Snyder Oil	Q	.065	9-15	9-30
Templeton Glb In	M	.05	9-16	9-30
Tranzonic Cos	Q	.07	9-30	10-15
Universal Hlth	Q	.425	9-15	9-30

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cc - PE exceeds 99. cld - called. d - new yearly low. dd - loss in the last 12 months. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f - annual rate, increased on last declaration. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. m - annual rate, reduced on last declaration. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. p - initial dividend, annual rate unknown. P/E - price-earnings ratio. q - closed-end mutual fund. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y- ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Sept. 3, 1997

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Grains					
CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel					
Sep 97	272	268½	270	unch.	17,301
Dec 97	274	270¼	271¾	unch.	190,792
Mar 98	282¼	279	280½	unch.	48,571
May 98	287¼	283¾	285	unch.	13,138
Jul 98	290	287	287¾	unch.	19,655
Sep 98	277	274	274	unch.	1,618
Dec 98	275	272¼	273	unch.	11,589
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 47,141					
Tue's open int 302,774, off 236					
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton					
Sep 97	267.50	258.90	267.20	unch.	13,748
Oct 97	232.00	224.20	231.70	unch.	19,635
Dec 97	215.50	209.20	215.20	unch.	44,628
Jan 98	210.20	205.00	210.20	unch.	9,813
Mar 98	204.00	199.50	203.80	unch.	9,948
May 98	202.00	198.50	201.70	unch.	7,249
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 24,479					
Tue's open int 110,304, off 435					
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- cents per lb					
Sep 97	22.91	22.50	22.80	unch.	4,158
Oct 97	23.06	22.63	22.95	unch.	19,179
Dec 97	23.40	23.03	23.30	unch.	41,043
Jan 98	23.58	23.30	23.48	unch.	10,708
Mar 98	23.82	23.55	23.74	unch.	7,383
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 20,160					
Tue's open int 89,109, up 1,030					
SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel					
Sep 97	685	671	684	unch.	8,183
Nov 97	643	632	642	unch.	89,177
Jan 98	645	635	644½	unch.	21,068
Mar 98	653	642½	652¾	unch.	8,519
May 98	660	650	660	unch.	6,577
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 30,042					
Tue's open int 142,686, up 710					
WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel					
Sep 97	384	373½	374¾	unch.	4,723
Dec 97	395	388½	390	unch.	69,158
Mar 98	406½	400	402¼	unch.	20,999
May 98	405½	402	404¼	unch.	3,305
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 23,089					
Tue's open int 107,356, off 1,004					
Livestock					
CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 97	67.65	67.05	67.52	+0.12	44,900
Dec 97	69.55	68.75	69.47	+0.22	25,411
Feb 98	72.07	71.47	72.02	+0.27	13,662
Apr 98	74.20	73.57	74.12	+0.32	6,293
Jun 98	70.75	70.22	70.67	+0.20	4,674
Aug 98	70.45	70.05	70.30	+0.25	1,152
Est. sales 10,085 Tue's sales 9,977					
Tue's open int 96,094, up 472					
FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Sep 97	79.65	78.80	79.55	+0.65	3,287
Oct 97	79.37	78.35	79.35	+0.67	6,735
Nov 97	80.40	79.50	80.27	+0.65	4,185
Jan 98	81.40	80.55	81.17	+0.45	2,495
Mar 98	80.92	80.40	80.87	+0.32	1,401
Apr 98	80.97	80.37	80.85	+0.25	419
Est. sales 2,996 Tue's sales 1,952					
Tue's open int 21,040, off 682					
HOGS-Lean (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 97	71.80	70.40	71.62	+1.37	17,517
Dec 97	68.85	67.60	68.55	+1.07	7,486
Feb 98	67.40	66.40	67.27	+0.95	3,450
Apr 98	63.45	62.50	63.15	+0.70	1,603
Jun 98	67.90	67.45	67.80	+0.45	935
Est. sales 8,571 Tue's sales 6,491					
Tue's open int 32,060, up 567					
PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Feb 98	68.95	67.20	68.62	+1.62	3,847
Mar 98	68.65	67.35	68.40	+1.25	384
May 98	69.10	68.80	68.80	+2.00	88
Est. sales 1,969 Tue's sales 1,841					
Tue's open int 4,257, up 56					
Food					
COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton					
Sep 97	1687	1663	1670	-2	202
Dec 97	1705	1675	1689	-17	44,396
Mar 98	1729	1704	1717	-16	27,318
May 98	1749	1730	1735	-16	12,180
Jul 98	1761	1752	1752	-16	2,863
Sep 98			1771	-16	4,613
Est. sales 5,982 Tue's sales 7,444					
Tue's open int 107,234, up 1,333					
COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Sep 97	203.50	196.50	201.50	+5.25	633
Dec 97	193.00	184.50	189.50	+4.55	12,587
Mar 98	173.25	167.50	170.50	+3.60	4,068
May 98	166.85	162.00	165.00	+4.15	1,590
Jul 98	160.00	157.50	159.50	+3.75	1,315
Est. sales 8,243 Tue's sales 7,176					
Tue's open int 20,734, up 1,668					
SUGARWORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb					
Oct 97	11.68	11.58	11.60	-0.10	84,679
Mar 98	12.08	12.00	12.02	-0.07	74,522
May 98	12.03	11.97	11.98	-0.06	18,569
Est. sales 11,596 Tue's sales 24,481					
Tue's open int 202,750, off 486					
ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Sep 97	68.95	68.30	68.40	-0.15	1,417
Nov 97	70.20	69.50	69.65	unch.	17,254
Jan 98	73.15	72.50	72.60	unch.	7,389
Mar 98	76.00	75.50	75.60	unch.	5,245
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 3,815					
Tue's open int 33,769, off 279					
Metals					
GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz					
Sep 97			322.30	-0.70	46
Oct 97	329.00	322.50	323.30	-0.70	15,258
Nov 97			324.00	-0.80	
Dec 97	325.90	324.00	325.00	-0.80	107,968
Feb 98	327.50	325.70	326.70	-0.80	15,436
Apr 98	329.00	328.40	328.50	-0.90	5,388
Jun 98	331.10	330.00	330.50	-1.00	8,282
Aug 98			332.60	-1.10	3,139
Oct 98	335.00	334.80	334.80	-1.20	111
Est. sales 20,000 Tue's sales 26,681					
Tue's open int 195,898, up 3,932					
HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs - cents per lb.					
Sep 97	97.90	96.30	97.15	+1.60	5,190
Oct 97	98.30	96.90	97.75	-1.45	2,334
Nov 97	98.15	96.80	98.10	+1.70	1,472
Dec 97	98.90	96.10	98.00	-1.80	23,747
Jan 98	97.90	96.90	97.90	-1.70	784
Feb 98	97.60	96.65	97.60	-1.60	740
Mar 98	98.00	96.50	97.55	-1.45	3,255
Est sales 10,000 Tue's sales 13,039					
Tue's open int 44,868, up 2,115					
SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz					
Sep 97	466.50	456.50	464.40	+4.90	2,193
Oct 97			466.40	+4.50	78
Nov 97			469.80	+4.50	
Dec 97	473.50	463.50	470.70	+4.50	52,137
Jan 98	472.30	465.00	472.30	+4.50	22
Mar 98	478.50	471.00	477.60	+4.50	11,546
May 98	524.83	477.60	481.90	+4.50	3,224
Est sales 11,000 Tue's sales 9,363					
Tue's open int 77,184, off 441					
PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Oct 97	411.50	404.00	409.70	unch.	9,743
Jan 98	405.00	399.00	402.70	-1.50	2,840
Apr 98			398.70	-1.50	440
Jul 98			394.70	-1.50	2
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 842					
Tue's open int 13,025, off 42					

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1567.00	1568.00	1579½	1580½
Forward	1595.00	1596.00	1607.00	1607½
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	2131½	2133½	2150.00	2152.00
Forward	2138½	2139½	2155.00	2156.00
Lead				
Spot	631½	632½	631½	633½
Forward	646.00	647.00	644.00	645.00
Nickel				
Spot	6600.00	6610.00	6490.00	6500.00
Forward	6705.00	6715.00	6590.00	6600.00
Tin				
Spot	5350.00	5365.00	5335.00	5345.00
Forward	5405.00	5410.00	5385.00	5395.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	1673.00	1676.00	1660.00	1665.00
Forward	1488.00	1489.00	1489.00	1490.00

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Financial					
US T BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Sep 97	95.01	94.93	95.00	+0.05	6,062
Dec 97	94.86	94.83	94.83	unch.	2,726
Mar 98			94.79	0unch.	1,218
Est sales 980 Tues sales 1,697					
Tues open int 10,006, off 257					
5 YR TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 64ths of 100 pct					
Sep 97	106-63	106-50	106-51	-05	104,892
Dec 97	106-44	106-30	106-31	-05	113,254
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 44,330					
Tue's open int 218,746, off 94					
10 YR TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep 97	109-13	109-04	109-05	-03	177,710
Dec 97	109-02	108-24	108-25	-03	225,952
Mar 98	108-18	108-14	108-14	-03	3,736
Est sales N.A. Tue's sales 93,742					
Tue's open int 407,398, off 8,021					
US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Sep 97	113-28	113-11	113-11	-08	199,601
Dec 97	113-15	112-30	112-31	-07	359,013
Mar 98	113-03	112-21	112-21	-07	33,466
Jun 98			112-08	-07	7,539
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 362,411					
Tue's open int 596,304, up 480					
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Sep 97	115-07	114-29	115-03	+0-05	57,658
Dec 97	114-28	114-18	114-24	+0-05	135,751
Est. sales: 62,316 Prev sales: 91,077					
Prev open int: 193,409 off 4,932					
GERMAN GOV. BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 97	102.46	102.25	102.30	-0.07	148,709
Dec 97	101.56	101.36	101.41	-0.06	141,204
Mar 98	100.50	100.50	100.52	-0.05	185
Est. sales: 259,307 Prev sales: 290,067					
Prev open int: 290,099 off 808					
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 97	130.06	129.80	129.90	-0.06	154,789
Dec 97	98.90	98.68	98.76	+0.10	23,561
Est. sales: 123,259.					
Open int: 178,350 up 4,576					
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 97	137.62	137.10	137.20	-0.02	60,483
Dec 97	109.42	108.95	108.99	-0.09	68,314
Est sales: 129,046. Prev. sales: 110,300					
Prev. open int.: 128,797 up 7,151					
LIBOR 1-MONTH (CMER) $3 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Sep 97	94.35	94.34	94.35	unch.	14,996
Oct 97	94.33	94.32	94.32	unch	8,592
Nov 97	94.28	94.27	94.28	unch.	10,745
Est sales 3,585 Tue's sales 3,439					
Tue's open int 42,602, up 808					
EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.					
Sep 97	94.27	94.26	94.26	unch.	459,492
Oct 97	94.19	94.18	94.18	unch.	7,120
Dec 97	94.11	94.08	94.09	unch.	511,572
Mar 98	94.03	94.00	94.01	-0.01	362,370
Jun 98	93.93	93.88	93.90	-0.01	273,260
Sep 98	93.83	93.79	93.80	-0.01	218,601
Dec 98	93.70	93.66	93.68	-0.01	190,111
Mar 99	93.68	93.64	93.65	-0.01	135,546
Jun 99	93.64	93.60	93.61	-0.01	106,583
Sep 99	93.60	93.56	93.57	-0.01	86,470
Dec 99	93.53	93.49	93.50	-0.01	75,009
Mar 00	93.53	93.49	93.50	-0.01	65,138
Est. sales 289,001 Tue's sales 450,571					
Tue's open int 2,813,952, up 6,626					
BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound					
Sep 97	1.5968	1.5878	1.5842	-0.0064	44,167
Dec 97	1.5918	1.5760	1.5782	-0.0064	5,308
Mar 98	1.5750	1.5718	1.5718	-0.0064	217
Est. sales 8,891 Tue's sales 21,077					
Tue's open int 49,693, up 1,911					
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr					
Sep 97	.7241	.7229	.7232	unch.	51,162
Dec 97	.7277	.7264	.7268	unch.	10,572
Mar 98	.7305	.7297	.7297	unch	747
Est sales 10,122 Tue's sales 19,373					
Tue's open int 62,757, off 1,615					
GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark					
Sep 97	.5520	.5441	.5496	+0.0042	91,744
Dec 97	.5551	.5476	.5528	+0.0042	16,254
Mar 98	.5577	.5559	.5559	+0.0042	1,638
Est. sales 27,057 Tue's sales 49,758					
Tue's open int 109,805, up 1,361					
JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen					
Sep 97	.8306	.8238	.8276	+0.0027	96,909
Dec 97	.8410	.8345	.8384	+0.0027	12,643
Mar 98	.8490	.8490	.8497	+0.0027	592
Est sales 21,655 Tue's sales 29,400					
Tue's open int 110,153, up 5,885					
SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc					
Sep 97	.6690	.6632	.6667	+0.0021	48,706
Dec 97	.6759	.6734	.6738	+0.0021	5,158
Mar 98			.6808	+0.0021	1,061
Est. sales 11,937 Tue's sales 18,062					
Tue's open int 55,135, off 222					
MEXICAN PESO (CMER) 500,000 pesos, $ per peso					
Sep 97	.12825	.12800	.12817	+0.00035	21,021
Dec 97	.12340	.12315	.12327	+0.00071	14,995
Mar 98	.11880	.11865	.11870	+0.00014	5,742
Est sales 4,201 Tue's sales 5,786					
Tue's open int 43,875, up 154					
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 97	92.75	92.72	92.74	+0.01	102,060
Dec 97	92.61	92.56	92.60	+0.04	132,799
Mar 98	92.58	92.54	92.58	+0.05	109,087
Jun 98	92.67	92.62	92.62	+0.05	75,401
Sep 98	92.70	92.66	92.69	+0.04	57,719
Dec 98	92.80	92.75	92.79	+0.05	53,152
Est. sales 79,651 Prev sales 91,051					
Prev open int. 671,912 up 4,040					
3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 97	96.68	96.66	96.67	Unch	220,539
Oct 97	96.57	96.57	96.57	-0.01	1,976
Nov 97	N.T.	N.T.	96.51	-0.01	400
Dec 97	96.45	96.42	96.43	-0.02	285,321
Mar 98	96.29	96.24	96.27	-0.02	272,841
Jun 98	96.07	96.02	96.04	-0.03	214,197
Sep 98	95.83	95.79	95.81	-0.03	152,274
Dec 98	95.58	95.54	95.56	-0.03	160,539
Mar 99	95.40	95.36	95.38	-0.02	132,450
Est. sales 176,051 Prev sales 120,883					
Prev open int. 1,663,134 off 5,734					
3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 97	96.57	96.54	96.56	-0.01	56,522
Dec 97	96.39	96.35	96.37	-0.01	35,788
Mar 98	96.24	96.20	96.22	-0.01	28,553
Jun 98	96.07	96.03	96.06	Unch	23,782
Sep 98	95.90	95.87	95.88	-0.02	25,676
Dec 98	95.70	95.66	95.68	-0.01	26,802
Est. sales 38,116					
Open int.: 248,750 off 3,894					
3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Sep 97	93.21	93.18	93.20	+0.01	84,752
Dec 97	93.60	93.54	93.58	-0.02	96,250
Mar 98	94.01	93.94	93.98	-0.03	59,830
Jun 98	94.32	94.25	94.28	+0.03	46,054
Sep 98	94.51	94.41	94.47	+0.04	36,605
Dec 98	94.60	94.50	94.57	+0.04	31,764
Est sales: 47,933. Prev. sales: 76,760					
Prev. open int.: 384,399 off 7,204					
Industrials					
COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 97	73.50	72.30	72.40	-0.80	7,000
Dec 97	73.73	72.50	72.58	-0.83	48,204
Mar 98	74.90	73.85	73.89	-0.71	13,407
May 98	75.40	74.60	74.62	-0.71	5,866
Jul 98	76.15	75.40	75.40	-0.58	5,694
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 4,550					
Tue's open int 87,764, off 176					
HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal, cents per gal					
Oct 97	53.75	53.20	53.35	-0.05	48,669
Nov 97	54.80	54.30	54.43	-0.07	21,863
Dec 97	55.95	55.56	55.58	-0.05	22,201
Jan 98	56.65	56.30	56.33	unch.	19,853
Feb 98	56.95	56.63	56.63	-0.46	10,849
Mar 98	56.50	56.13	56.13	unch.	8,163
Apr 98	55.30	54.93	54.93	unch.	3,437
Est sales N.A. Tue's sales 19,123					
Tue's open int 148,040, off 864					
LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.					
Oct 97	19.79	19.54	19.61	-0.04	103,117
Nov 97	19.92	19.66	19.74	-0.02	48,980
Dec 97	19.96	19.75	19.82	-0.03	51,666
Jan 98	20.00	19.85	19.86	-0.02	30,502
Feb 98	19.95	19.86	19.86	-0.02	15,179
Mar 98	19.92	19.86	19.86	-0.02	10,157
Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 64,870					
Tue's open int 406,433, up 3,543					
NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu					
Oct 97	2.860	2.740	2.807	+0.014	58,984
Nov 97	2.950	2.850	2.925	+0.023	22,767
Dec 97	3.035	2.950	3.015	+0.023	21,771
Jan 98	3.030	2.970	3.015	+0.025	22,465
Feb 98	2.740	2.700	2.740	+0.015	15,506
Mar 98	2.490	2.450	2.475	-0.005	10,254
Est sales N.A. Tues sales 53,498					
Tue's open int 217,671, up 4,343					
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal, cents per gal					
Oct 97	64.20	61.90	62.55	-0.24	47,328
Nov 97	59.15	58.00	58.36	-0.11	14,791
Dec 97	57.80	57.10	57.31	-0.11	13,602
Jan 98	57.50	56.95	57.13	-0.14	11,984
Feb 98	57.60	57.43	57.43	-0.14	3,517
Apr 98			60.63	-0.14	2,609
Est sales N.A. Tue's sales 26,268					
Tue's open int 102,523, off 548					
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons					
Sep 97	165.25	163.75	163.75	-1.00	14,726
Oct 97	167.25	165.75	165.75	-1.25	21,788
Nov 97	168.75	167.75	168.00	-1.00	11,375
Dec 97	170.75	169.75	169.75	-1.25	15,987
Jan 98	172.00	171.50	171.00	-1.25	10,217
Feb 98	N.T.	N.T.	171.25	-1.25	6,595
Mar 98	171.00	170.75	170.00	-1.00	2,785
Est sales 12,300 Prev. sales: 11,519					
Prev. open int.: 91,857 up 1,754					
BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels					
Oct 97	18.60	18.34	18.37	-0.07	68,842
Nov 97	18.68	18.46	18.49	-0.06	31,590
Dec 97	18.77	18.58	18.60	-0.06	20,104
Jan 98	18.82	18.62	18.64	-0.07	16,725
Feb 98	18.77	18.59	18.62	-0.07	6,605
Mar 98	18.66	18.56	18.57	-0.06	3,316
Est. sales. 35,000 Prev sales 33,652					
Prev open int. 158,199 up 563					
Stock Indexes					
SP COMP INDEX (CMER) 500 x index					
Sep 97	938.50	928.00	929.50	-4.00	172,612
Dec 97	948.90	938.00	940.00	-3.35	32,256
Mar 98	957.65	952.40	957.65	-3.90	2,363
Est sales N.A. Tue's sales 81,846					
Tue's open int 207,981, up 3,388					
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point					
Sep 97	5076.0	5047.0	4995.0	-7.0	67,001
Dec 97	5126.0	5107.0	5057.0	-1.0	9,753
Mar 98	N.T.	N.T.	5098.0	-2.0	1,810
Est. sales. 17,138 Prev sales: 12,314					
Prev. open int. 78,566 off 1,329					
CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point					
Sep 97	2966.0	2907.0	2928.0	-4.00	44,174
Oct 97	2971.5	2928.5	2934.5	-4.00	1,497
Nov 97	2944.5	2944.5	2942.5	-4.00	350
Dec 97	2988.5	2938.0	2951.0	-2.50	1,737
Jun 98	2948.0	2948.0	2952.0	-4.00	1,450
Est sales 23,244.					
Open int 49,172 up 1,392					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,577.90	1,577.10
Reuters	1,927.00	1,920.70
D.J. Futures	152.20	151.34
CRB	244.28	241.31

Sources: Matif, Associated Press, London Int'l Financial Futures Exchange, Int'l Petroleum Exchange.

German Cai
Casino Makes
Gold Fields
WORLD
Wednesday, Sep
Amsterdam

German Carmakers Ride Exports Into a 'Golden Age'

By John Schmid
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — These are gloomy times for the German economy: Unemployment is high, the mark is weak and the stock market's impressive gain for the year has eroded over the past month.

But one bright light is the country's increasingly efficient automobile industry, which is actually adding workers after having cut one in seven jobs since 1993 as it exports its way to profitability.

Although the German unemployment rate was 11.5 percent in July, Volkswagen AG for the first time has canceled its traditional summer factory holidays, keeping plants open in August to meet demand rather than idle them for annual monthlong vacations. Similarly, Porsche AG is operating at capacity at its Stuttgart works and has contracted extra assembly-line volume in Finland and Mexico.

Those automakers certainly are not selling the extra cars to their home market. New-car registrations in Germany declined almost 3 percent in the first seven months of the year, according to the European Automobile Manufacturers Association, but passenger car exports rose 8 percent in the January-July period, based on the latest figures from the German Automobile Association, the main industry trade group. The association also found that industry-wide employment climbed 0.5 percent in the year through May, its first increase since 1991.

The turnaround in the industry's fortunes reflects a Deutsche mark that has fallen in value by about 15 percent this year when measured against the dollar. The weaker mark has added a competitive advantage to a bumper crop of flashy German cars and an industry that has learned the hard way to manage costs. "We are heading into a golden age for German carmakers," said Christopher Will, analyst at Lehman Brothers in London.

The automotive recovery is particular to Germany. Rival automakers in France and Italy, which historically do not export to such key markets as the United States and Japan, are having a much harder time.

The German carmakers have been able to score their gains in spite of the fact that their autoworkers remain the highest-paid in the world, corporate taxes are steep and regulations unwieldy. Based on market share, production, earnings and sales, the Germans measurably have managed to move to the front of the European pack.

BMW, Daimler-Benz, Porsche, Volkswagen and Volkswagen's Audi AG subsidiary have all reported increases in sales, production and earnings in the first six months of 1997. Daimler's half-year operating profit more than doubled to 1.85 billion Deutsche marks ($1 billion); BMW's six-month net profit rose 30 percent to 435 million DM while net profit at the Volkswagen group leapt 73 percent to 488 million DM.

Their success, to be showcased along with new models at the Frankfurt Auto Show this month, illustrates the overhaul under way.

"The Germans really do stand out," Mr. Lawson said. "The Germans got one hell of a fright in 1993 and had a sense of crisis and got the restructuring done."

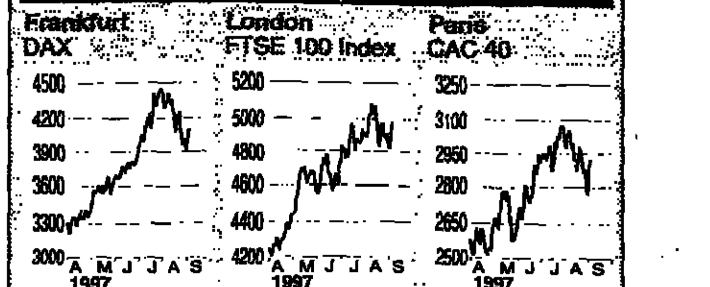
German manufacturing has moved ahead by cutting costs, streamlining production and modernizing management, often with methods that would be difficult to duplicate outside Germany's quirky social-market economy, said Michael Klein, analyst in Frankfurt at Delbrueck & Co.

The best example is VW, which avoided mass layoffs in 1993 by inventing a four-day work week. Without reducing staff, as Daimler did by the thousands, few expected the Wolfsburg-based company to attack its high cost base.

Today, VW's factories remain awkwardly overstaffed but costs are falling anyway. Threatening to move production of new models to its low-wage plants in the Czech Republic, China, Mexico or Belgium, VW's management forced unions to squeeze per-car production hours into "efficiency perimeters." The new Golf can be produced in 20 hours, down from 32 hours for the current model. With fewer hours per worker, the cost for the stripped-down version is 25,700 DM, 360 DM less than the current model.

Streamlining operations further, the company has reduced to four from 10 the number of undercarriages among its four brands: VW, Skoda, SEAT and Audi. With only four platforms, the company needs only four kinds of clutches, whittling costs and sweetening terms on supplier contracts. "That is revolutionary," Mr. Will said. "It has an enormous impact on costs."

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	AEX	928.61	925.21	+0.37
Brussels	BEL-20	2,439.54	2,435.48	+0.17
Frankfurt	DAX	4,103.65	4,047.37	+1.39
Copenhagen	Stock Market	616.91	613.54	+0.55
Helsinki	HEX General	3,415.63	3,375.30	+1.19
Oslo	OBX	699.10	700.25	-0.16
London	FTSE 100	4,976.90	4,952.20	+0.50
Madrid	Stock Exchange	587.27	588.12	-0.14
Milan	MIBTEL	14595	14631	-0.25
Paris	CAC 40	2,917.92	2,921.15	-0.11
Stockholm	SX 16	3,351.34	3,400.03	-1.43
Vienna	ATX	1,378.06	1,379.54	-0.11
Zurich	SPI	3,524.01	3,507.15	+0.48

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Casino Makes Its Own Takeovers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Casino Guichard-Perrachon SA announced two supermarket acquisitions and a 39 percent rise in first-half profit on Wednesday. Both developments could force Promodes SA to raise its hostile 19 billion-franc takeover bid for Casino.

Casino said it has become France's second-biggest supermarket operator, behind Carrefour SA, with the purchase of discount food retailers Franprix and Leader Price. It paid privately-held TLC Beatrice International Holdings of the United States 2.8 billion French francs ($459 million) for the chains.

Promodes wants to buy Casino and Rallye SA, which owns 33.2 percent of Casino, in what would be France's biggest-ever retail acquisition. Some analysts said Casino's addition of the new units would force Promodes to sweeten its bid.

"Promodes will have to pay a higher price — they desperately want the business," said Frederick George at Paribas Capital Markets. "Promodes was itself interested in Franprix and Leader Price."

But Promodes said it was still confident its bid for Casino would succeed despite the rejection of its initial offer.

Promodes shares fell 49 francs to close at 2,206, down 2.17 percent. Casino shares have been suspended since Monday and last traded at 302 francs Friday. Promodes offered 340 francs a share for Casino.

Casino also said its first-half profit rose to 409 million francs from 294 million a year ago.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Tension at Air France

Chief Vows to Quit Unless Sale Proceeds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Christian Blanc, the chairman of Air France, said Wednesday that if the French government persisted with its refusal to sell its majority stake in the airline, it would be tantamount to "breach of contract" and would probably drive him to quit.

Mr. Blanc has demanded that the government present a plan for the national carrier's sale to investors at a board meeting scheduled for Sept. 12.

Although Mr. Blanc has long made clear his desire to see Air France sold off, the chairman's strongly worded interview means he was throwing down the gauntlet just a day after Transportation Minister Jean-Claude Gayssot reiterated his unwillingness to sell a majority stake in Air France.

Mr. Gayssot said Tuesday that Air France would not be privatized while he is minister, but added that he favors closer alliances between the airline and other carriers.

The state has made a "radical change in direction" on the question of selling Air France, Mr. Blanc said Wednesday. The chairman said that if the state intended to maintain control of the carrier, "it will need management that believes in this strategy." That is clearly not Mr. Blanc.

The chairman contends that only by making Air France "a normal company, that is, a private company," can it forge partnerships with other major carriers such as Delta Air Lines, with which it already has marketing links.

On Wednesday, Delta's vice president for the Atlantic and Pacific region, Stephan Egli, said after a company briefing that the airline was concerned that the French state's resistance to privatization would slow approval process for Air France and Delta on code-sharing. That practice enables one airline to sell tickets for a partner airline's flights.

The previous French government had vowed to sell control of the airline in 1998. The Socialists, who won power after elections in June, had campaigned on promises of halting privatization plans in France. *(Bloomberg, AFP)*

Very briefly:

- **Total SA** said first-half net income surged a greater-than-expected 51 percent to a record 3.98 billion French francs ($652.45 million), boosted by higher oil prices, a stronger dollar and improved refining margins. Sales rose 19 percent to 96.33 billion francs.
- **The European Commission** said it would open an investigation of **VEBA AG's** acquisition of **Degussa AG.** The commission said the two would have a combined share of more than 40 percent in several European markets for specialty chemicals. In May, VEBA acquired a 36.4 percent stake in Degussa, making it Degussa's biggest shareholder.
- **Louis Gallois, SNCF** state railways boss, said he was sticking with a prediction of a 1997 loss limited to 2 billion francs, after a 1996 loss of 15.2 billion. "The end of the first half has not given us any reason to change our expectation," he said.
- **Renault SA** Chairman Louis Schweitzer said he did not see French or European car markets growing in the years ahead, so his company will concentrate on growth in markets outside Western Europe and on increasing productivity. In France, he predicted 1.75 million cars would be sold this year, down 18 percent from the 2.13 sold last year, and down 24 percent from the record 2.3 million sold in 1990.
- **Schindler Holding AG** said it would sell most of its railcar unit to **Adtranz (Schweiz) AG** to concentrate on its main elevator and escalator business. Schindler will also buy a 10 percent stake in Adtranz Schweiz.
- **Asea Brown Boveri AG,** the German unit of the Swiss-Swedish transportation company, said first-half pretax profit was little changed from last year at 54 million Deutsche marks ($29.4 million) as domestic new orders fell. Sales rose 7 percent.
- **WorldCom Inc.'s UUNet Technologies Inc.,** the world's largest Internet service provider, said it acquired **NLnet** of the Netherlands for an undisclosed amount. *Bloomberg, Reuters*

Gold Fields Weighs Big Jobs Cuts

Bloomberg News

JOHANNESBURG — Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., the world's third-largest gold producer, said Wednesday its Leeudoorn mine might eliminate as many as 2,800 jobs, or 41 percent of its work force, to try to restore profits.

Leeudoorn has been losing about 10 million rand ($2 million) a month. The mine employs about 6,800 workers. South African gold producers' profits have been squeezed by a weak gold price, rising costs and aging reserves.

Gold Fields signaled that job cuts at Leeudoorn were possible when it released an 18.6 percent drop in fiscal fourth-quarter earnings for its gold mines in July. Gold Fields said it was in formal talks with employees and unions on shrinking gold operations at Leeudoorn, which is part of Kloof Gold Mining Co., a unit of Gold Fields.

"Leeudoorn has been sustaining losses for a considerable period, and the management has been evaluating various alternative plans to minimize the short-term losses and then to restore the operation to profitability," the company said in a statement. The options examined include closure, care and maintenance, development only, or a lower tonnage milled with continuing development.

The Trib Index

Prices as of 3:00 P.M. New York time.

Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.	Level	Change	% change	year to date % change
World Index	172.74	+3.14	+1.85	+15.82
Regional Indexes				
Asia/Pacific	120.81	+4.52	+3.89	-2.12
Europe	183.87	+1.52	+0.83	+14.06
N. America	207.28	+2.79	+1.36	+28.02
S. America	162.72	+7.38	+4.75	+42.20
Industrial Indexes				
Capital goods	224.52	+3.35	+1.51	+31.36
Consumer goods	189.52	+2.20	+1.17	+17.40
Energy	202.15	+3.43	+1.73	+18.42
Finance	127.80	+2.70	+2.16	+9.74
Miscellaneous	180.00	+6.49	+3.74	+11.26
Raw Materials	184.09	+2.82	+1.56	+4.97
Service	182.07	+3.93	+2.49	+18.02
Utilities	162.83	+5.84	+3.72	+13.50

The International Herald Tribune World Stock Index © tracks the U.S. dollar values of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries. For more information, a free booklet is available by writing to The Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Compiled by Bloomberg News.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Wednesday, Sept. 3
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam
AEX index: 928.61 Previous: 925.21

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	45.20	42.60	43.10	43.30
Aegon	162.60	155.50	157	158.60
Ahold	59.90	55.80	56.40	56.80
Akzo Nobel	340	328	331	330.10
Baan Co.	138.50	128.50	129.80	132.40
Bols Wess cva	35.60	34.50	35.10	34.80
CSM cva	98	93.70	95	96.40
Dordtsche Pet	115	111.50	111.50	111.50
DSM	205	195.50	197.50	200
Elsevier	34.10	32.30	32.60	33.20
Fortis Amev	93	87.80	88.40	89.50
Getronics	65.70	63.30	64	64.30
G-Broc cva	58.40	56	56.50	57.50
Hagemeyer	110.50	105.40	106.50	106
Heineken	333	325.10	329.90	328
Hoogovens cva	129.30	122	122	124.60
Hunt Douglas	90	86.50	88.20	87
ING Group	98.40	94.60	94.80	95.20
KLM	72.50	69.40	71.30	70
KNP BT	46	44.50	45.20	45.50
KPN	74.80	73.10	73.90	73.10
Nedlloyd Gp	65	63.80	64.50	63.80
Nutricia	68.80	64.50	65.60	66.50
Oce Grinten	256	247	248.50	248
Philips Elec	161.80	156.50	161.50	154.60
Polygram	116	109.70	111.50	112
Randstad Hdg	86	82	83.80	81.10
Robeco	195.60	193	192.60	190
Rodamco	62.30	61.40	62.20	61.30
Rolinco	196.80	195.30	195.50	192.50
Rorento	118	117.40	117.40	117.40
Royal Dutch	115	111	112	111
Unilever cva	457	438.50	442.80	443
Vendex Intl	106.50	102.80	103.70	102.50
VNU	47.50	44.50	46.20	45.70
Wolters Kl cva	258	250.50	254.40	250

Bangkok
SET index: 514.87 Previous: 515.37

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	188	174	186	172
Bangkok Bk F	192	173	174	178
Krung Thai Bk	25.50	23.75	23.75	24
PTT Explor	350	338	350	332
Siam Cement F	560	530	560	512
Siam Com Bk F	99.50	93	93.50	93
Telecomasia	32.25	30	30.25	31.50
Thai Airways	43	41	41.50	42.25
Thai Farm Bk F	118	101	104	106
Utd Comm	122	117	119	118

Bombay
Sensex 30 index: 3945.39 Previous: 3950.83

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bajaj Auto	818	800	802.50	800
Hindust Lever	1420	1388.50	1400	1389
Hindust Petm	500	491	492	487.50
Ind Dev Bk	107.50	106	107	106.50
ITC	539.50	525	529	524.50
Mahanagar Tel	262.75	252	258.50	250
Reliance Ind	345.75	337.50	339	343
State Bk India	299.75	289	290.75	295
Steel Authority	19.50	18.75	19	19
Tata Eng Loco	351	340.25	347	344

Brussels
BEL-20 index: 2439.54 Previous: 2435.48

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Almanij	1700	1670	1695	1645
Barco Ind	7680	7530	7580	7580
BBL	9600	9310	9570	9500
CBR	3270	3210	3240	3220
Colruyt	18500	17975	18250	18150
Delhaize Lion	1825	1795	1800	1790
Electrabel	7750	7650	7710	7610
Electrafina	3550	3525	3530	3525
Fortis AG	7620	7410	7420	7550
Gevaert	3490	3400	3460	3420
GBL	5830	5740	5790	5690
Gen Banque	14550	14125	14400	14300
Kredietbank	14900	14400	14600	14550
Petrofina	14300	13975	14150	13975
Powerfin	4950	4910	4940	4940
Royale Belge	10750	10450	10550	10600
Soc Gen Belg	3545	3420	3440	3500
Solvay	2250	2180	2215	2205
Tractebel	14875	14800	14825	14825
UCB	132000	127600	127700	129000

Copenhagen
Stock index: 616.91 Previous: 613.54

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
BG Bank	380	374.50	378	373
Carlsberg B	351	340	342.29	342
Codan Fors	950	925	930	930
Danisco	378	367	367	369
Den Danske Bk	670	645	660	650
D/S Svendborg B	433000	428000	433000	422577
D/S 1912 B	304500	297500	297702	295000
FLS Ind B	221	211	214.79	208
Kob Lufthavne	751	739	742	745
Nvo Nordisk B	713	699	700	701.29
Sophus Ber B	995	977.55	995	972
Tele Danmark B	373	361	361	366
Tryg Baltica	410	399	400	398
Unidanmark A	416	398	400	405

Frankfurt
DAX: 4103.65 Previous: 4047.37

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB B	1610	1598	1598	1600
Adidas	220	218.10	218.10	220
Allianz Hdg	429.50	423.50	425	413.50
Altana	134	128.10	128.50	129
Bk Berlin	44.70	44.50	44.50	44.60
BASF	65.15	63.90	64.30	63.50
Bayer Hypo Bk	71.05	70.20	70.70	68.25
Bay.Vereinsbank	96.55	96.10	96.45	95.75
Bayer	71	69	69.50	68.65
Beiersdorf	78.70	77.10	77.10	75.90
Bewag	40	39	39.50	39
BMW	1356	1330	1333	1373
CKAG Colonia	160	157	158.25	159
Commerzbank	66.40	65	65.40	65.15
Daimler Benz	140.70	138.20	139	138.95
Degussa	92.90	91	92.50	88.90
Deutsche Bank	113.40	111.20	113.15	109.40
Deut Telekom	37.15	36.40	37	35.70
Dresdner Bank	74.40	72.70	72.80	74.20
Fresenius	322	316	317	321
Fresenius Med	131	129	130.50	130
Fried. Krupp	380	368	368	383
Gehe	112	110	111.90	114.60
Heidelbg Zmt	145	143	143.20	142
Henkel pfd	103.50	102	102.40	100.30
HEW	476.15	476.15	476.15	476.15
Hochtief	86.20	84.70	85	83.60
Hoechst	75.50	74.50	75.25	73.75
Karstadt	654	642	650	638.50
Lahmeyer	90.80	88.10	88.10	88.10
Linde	1301	1240	1240	1260
Lufthansa	36.80	36	36.40	35.90
MAN	502	494	496	492.80
Mannesmann	904	890	899.50	867.50
Metallgesellschaft	41.60	40.60	40.40	41.55
Metro	88.50	84.50	85	85.20
Munch Rueck R	615	595	603	597.80
Preussag	509	485	494	508
RWE	84.80	83.50	84.30	83.35
SAP pfd	424.80	420.50	422	415
Schering	185.30	180.50	182.10	181.50
SGL Carbon	242	241.50	242	242
Siemens	118.85	116.30	117.10	117.10
Springer (Axel)	1545	1545	1545	1545
Suedzucker	866	863	867	865
Thyssen	440	434	437.80	434.80
Veba	103	101	102.15	100.20
VEW	585	574	577	580
Viag	777	770.50	774	765
Volkswagen	1360	1345	1355.50	1342

Helsinki
HEX General index: 3415.63 Previous: 3375.30

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Enso A	49.50	48.70	49.50	48.50
Huhtamaki I	228	215	217	218.50
Kemira	48	47.50	47.50	47.50
Kesko	71.50	68.50	69.50	70
Merita A	22.50	21.60	21.70	21.30
Metra B	163	159	161	155.50
Metso-Serla B	47	45.60	45.60	46.40
Neste	140	138	139.10	138
Nokia A	451.70	441	445.20	434.50
Orion-Yhtymae	183	178	178	178
Outokumpu A	92	88.90	88.90	88.50
UPM Kymmene	132	128	128.50	128
Valmet	81	80	80	80

Hong Kong
Hang Seng: 14713.99 Previous: 13735.33

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	7.95	7.70	7.95	7.50
Bk East Asia	27.40	26.50	27.40	25.80
Cathay Pacific	12.60	11.95	12.50	12.15
Cheung Kong	85.50	82.75	85	80.75
CK Infrastruct	23.85	22.60	23.45	22
China Light	39.50	36.30	39.50	35.20
Citic Pacific	44.20	41	44	40.80
Dao Heng Bk	35.20	32.90	34.80	32.70
First Pacific	7.95	7.45	7.95	7.15
Hang Lung Dev	14.70	13.70	14.40	13.70
Hang Seng Bk	97	93.50	96.25	90.50
Henderson Inv	9	8.40	9	8.35
Henderson Ld	68.25	65	68	63.75
HK China Gas	15.50	14.40	15.50	13.85
HK Electric	30	27.95	30	27.30
HK Telecomm	17	16.10	16.80	15.55
Hopewell Hdgs	4.70	4.38	4.63	4.38
HSBC Hdgs	246	237	245	230
Hutchison Wh	70.50	67	70	64.75
Hysan Dev	24.10	23	24	23
Johnson El Hdg	20.40	18.20	20.40	18.20
Kerry Props	19.15	18.90	19	18.50
New World Dev	49.30	47	48.60	45.60
Oriental Press	2.70	2.60	2.60	2.50
Pearl Oriental	1.37	1.22	1.29	1.17
SHK Props.	90.25	87.50	89.75	84.75
Shun Tak Hdgs	4.45	4.22	4.45	4.22
Sino Land Co.	7.30	7.05	7.15	7.10
Sth China Post	6.50	6.10	6.45	5.95
Swire Pac A	65	62	65	59
Wharf Hdgs	28.60	27.60	28.40	26.30
Wheelock	16.20	15.35	16	14.90

Jakarta
Composite index: 512.59 Previous: 479.01

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	3100	2750	2925	2700
Bk Intl Indon	900	825	900	825
Bk Negara	1025	900	1000	875
Gudang Garm	8500	7700	8400	7500
Indocement	3200	3000	3050	2950
Indofood	3600	3500	3500	3600
Indosat	7100	6800	6900	6325
Sampoerna HM	7000	6125	7000	5925
Semen Gresik	3225	3000	3225	2900
Telekomunikasi	3150	2900	3150	2750

Johannesburg
All Market: 7317.85 Previous: 7273.23

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amalgamtd Bks	30	29.55	29.65	29.65
AngloAm Coal	270	269.25	269.50	269.50
AngloAm-Corp	246	244	244.50	243.75
AngloAm Gold	248	246	248	248
AngloAm Ind	199	197.25	198	197.50
AVMIN	12.25	11.85	12.25	11.90
Barlow	56.50	55.75	56	55.75
C.G. Smith	24.20	24	24.10	23.90
De Beers	151	149.75	149.75	149.75
Driefontein	33.50	33.50	33.50	34
Fst Natl Bk	35.25	35	35	34.80
Gencor	11.80	11.60	11.65	11.65
GFSA	99	98.50	98.50	98.75
Imperial Hdgs	65	63.75	64.25	63.50
Ingwe Coal	24.30	24.10	24.20	24
Iscor	3.12	3.05	3.11	3.03
Johnnies Indl	65	63	65	62
Liberty Hdgs	382	361	382	360
Liberty Life	145	144	144.50	142.75
LibLife Strat	17.60	17.20	17.40	17.30
Minorco	98.75	97.25	97.25	98
Nampak	19.35	19.10	19.50	19.20
Nedcor	93.25	92.50	93.25	92.25
Rembrandt Gp	44	43.50	43.70	43.25
Richemont	63	62.25	63	62.25
Rust Platinum	79.75	79	79.25	79.50
SA Breweries	141.50	139.50	140.25	140.50
Samancor	36.25	35.75	36.25	35.75
Sasol	65.75	64.25	65.50	63.75
SBIC	209	206	209	205
Tiger Oats	71.25	69.75	69.75	69.75

Kuala Lumpur
Composite: 750.76 Previous: 795.73

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMMB Hdgs	10.20	8.75	8.80	10.10
Genting	10.50	9.90	9.95	10.30
Mal Banking	19.10	18.10	18.30	19
Mal Intl Ship F	5.15	4.80	4.86	5.10
Petronas Gas	8.80	8.25	8.75	8.10
Proton	8.35	7.40	7.55	8.30
Public Bk	2.90	2.46	2.52	2.79
Renong	3.20	2.98	3.14	3.20
Resorts World	6.70	5.90	6	6
Rothmans PM	23.70	22.80	23.30	23.70
Sime Darby	6.80	6.10	6.10	6.80
Telekom Mal	9	8.25	8.40	8.90
Tenaga	8.70	7	7	8.20
Utd Engineers	11.80	10.10	10.30	11.70
YTL	4.92	4.50	4.60	4.78

London
FT-SE 100: 4976.90 Previous: 4952.20

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	8.71	8.42	8.59	8.43
Allied Domecq	4.77	4.70	4.75	4.72
Anglian Water	8.12	8.03	8.03	8.03
Argos	6.27	6.20	6.20	6.22
Asda Group	1.48	1.46	1.47	1.46
Assoc Br Foods	5.38	5.32	5.35	5.27
BAA	5.64	5.54	5.60	5.58
Barclays	14.71	14.30	14.34	14.43
Bass	8.60	8.53	8.55	8.49
BAT Ind	5.40	5.26	5.28	5.29
Bank Scotland	4.44	4.32	4.39	4.30
Blue Circle	4.08	3.95	4	3.97
BOC Group	10.97	10.73	10.78	10.83
Boots	8.03	7.95	7.98	7.92
BPB Ind	3.50	3.45	3.48	3.50
Brit Aerosp	15.32	15.11	15.16	14.79
Brit Airways	6.62	6.28	6.48	6.50
BG	2.71	2.67	2.68	2.68
Brit Land	6	5.84	5.87	5.89
Brit Petm	9.19	8.98	9.13	8.99
BSkyB	4.56	4.45	4.47	4.46
Brit Steel	1.75	1.70	1.73	1.74
Brit Telecom	4.52	4.02	4.07	4.02
BTR	2.28	2.17	2.23	2.25
Burmah Castrol	10.90	10.71	10.77	10.72
Burton Gp	1.23	1.20	1.21	1.21
Cable Wireless	5.67	5.42	5.60	5.50
Cadbury Schw	6.02	5.93	5.93	5.87
Carlton Comm	5.12	5	5.04	5
Coml Union	7.65	7.40	7.44	7.58
Compass Gp	6.07	5.98	6	6.01
Courtaulds	3.15	3.10	3.13	3.13
Dixons	6.69	6.63	6.64	6.63
Electrocomponents	4.73	4.65	4.72	4.64
EMI Group	5.65	5.58	5.63	5.59
Energy Group	6.35	6.31	6.32	6.31
Enterprise Oil	7.07	6.93	6.97	6.98
Fam Colonial	1.76	1.72	1.72	1.72
Genl Accident	9.79	9.42	9.61	9.69
GEC	4.09	3.97	3.99	4.01
GKN	12.64	12.50	12.60	12.37
Glaxo Wellcome	13.12	12.88	12.95	12.86
Granada Gp	8.22	8.08	8.08	8.14
Grand Met	5.88	5.76	5.82	5.68
GRE	2.88	2.79	2.80	2.81
Greenalls Gp	4.73	4.70	4.72	4.69
Guinness	5.63	5.55	5.63	5.54
GUS	6.37	6.26	6.30	6.26
Hays	6.39	6.34	6.36	6.32
HSBC Hdgs	19.94	19.28	19.49	19.23
ICI	10.35	10.20	10.22	10.25
Impl Tobacco	3.92	3.85	3.89	3.89
Kingfisher	7.69	7.56	7.65	7.48
Ladbroke	2.65	2.54	2.57	2.62
Land Sec	9.22	9.10	9.10	8.98
Lasmo	2.67	2.62	2.63	2.62
Legal Genl Grp	4.74	4.64	4.71	4.68
Lloyds TSB Gp	7.81	7.56	7.62	7.56
LucasVarity	2.01	1.96	1.99	1.97
Marks Spencer	6.08	5.99	6.02	6.01
MEPC	4.72	4.65	4.69	4.69
Mercury Asset	13.57	13.25	13.29	13.57
National Grid	2.72	2.68	2.71	2.70
Natl Power	5.80	5.70	5.72	5.71
NatWest	8.33	8.05	8.07	8.03
Next	7.67	7.58	7.61	7.63
Norwich Union	3.58	3.43	3.50	3.51
Orange	2.24	2.18	2.20	2.20
P&O	6.55	6.43	6.46	6.53
Pearson	7.47	7.32	7.36	7.37
Pilkington	1.48	1.42	1.42	1.42
PowerGen	7.83	7.75	7.79	7.70
Premier Farnell	5.37	5.28	5.28	5.27
Prudential	6.42	6.32	6.35	6.34
Railtrack Gp	7.90	7.73	7.78	7.75
Rank Group	3.59	3.40	3.47	3.54
Reckitt Colm	9.66	9.47	9.50	9.56
Redland	[illegible]	2.90	2.91	2.90
Reed Intl	5.89	5.70	5.77	5.78
Rentokil Initial	2.28	2.24	2.27	2.23
Reuters Hdgs	6.42	6.33	6.35	6.33
Rexam	3.10	2.88	2.93	3.03
RTZ reg	9.97	9.78	9.87	9.68
RMC Group	10.38	10.27	10.31	10.29
Rolls Royce	2.37	2.29	2.31	2.35
Royal Bk Scot	6.07	5.92	5.98	6
Royal & Sun All	5.59	5.27	5.29	5.22
Safeway	3.87	3.82	3.85	3.79
Sainsbury	4.42	4.35	4.35	4.34
Schroders	18.75	18.62	18.63	18.73
Scot Newcastle	7.52	7.43	7.43	7.39
Scot Power	4.55	4.48	4.52	4.48
Securicor	2.67	2.62	2.63	2.65
Severn Trent	8.92	8.80	8.85	8.80
Shell Transp R	4.60	4.45	4.51	4.44
Siebe	11.47	11.26	11.37	11.13
Smith Nephew	1.76	1.74	1.74	1.74
SmithKline	5.75	5.53	5.59	5.64
Smiths Ind	8.35	8.27	8.31	8.33
Sthern Elec	4.65	3.98	4.62	4.59
Stagecoach	6.80	6.73	6.73	6.77
Stand Charter	9.03	8.32	8.48	8.63
Tate & Lyle	4.10	4.04	4.04	4.07
Tesco	4.31	4.23	4.27	4.21
Thames Water	8.17	8.06	8.13	8.01
3I Group	4.85	4.80	4.80	4.78
TI Group	6.14	5.96	5.96	5.92
Tomkins	3.06	3	3.03	3
Unilever	18.47	18	18.14	17.95
Utd Assurance	4.40	4.31	4.39	4.28
Utd News	7.42	7.11	7.16	7.34
Utd Utilities	6.96	6.85	6.92	6.83
Vendome Lx uts	4.62	4.50	4.53	4.58
Vodafone	3.22	3.18	3.21	3.18
Whitbread	8.33	8.24	8.31	8.23
Williams Hdgs	3.67	3.58	3.65	3.59
Wolseley	4.87	4.71	4.82	4.71
WPP Group	2.86	2.55	2.84	2.85
Zeneca	19.83	19.50	19.54	19.55

Madrid
Bolsa index: 587.27 Previous: 588.12

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	25990	25250	25600	25400
ACESA	1880	1835	1835	1855
Aguas Barcelon	5650	5540	5650	5530
Argentaria	7980	7720	7770	7810
BBV	4200	4110	4130	4100
Banesto	1465	1440	1445	1450
Bankinter	8250	7850	7910	8020
Bco Centro Hisp	5960	5850	5860	5850
Bco Popular	35200	34720	34900	34500
Bco Santander	4390	4250	4280	4305
CEPSA	4635	4555	4580	4600
Continente	3180	3055	3100	3135
Corp Mapfre	8600	8480	8550	8460
Endesa	3225	3155	3165	3175
FECSA	1225	1180	1180	1215
Gas Natural	6940	6810	6810	6830
Iberdrola	1765	1705	1710	1745
Pryca	2985	2825	2855	2920
Repsol	6230	6120	6120	6180
Sevillana Elec	1385	1340	1350	1365
Tabacalera	8120	7990	8000	8040
Telefonica	4180	4125	4150	4115
Union Fenosa	1235	1210	1220	1215
Valenc Cement	2850	2810	2820	2815

Manila
PSE index: 1994.13 Previous: 1950.41

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala B	14.50	12.75	13.25	13.50
Ayala Land	16.75	16.25	16.25	15.50
Bk Philip Isl	104	97	102	90
C&P Homes	4.30	3.80	3.95	4
Manila Elec A	70	68	69	65.50
Metro Bank	365	332.50	342.50	342.50
Petron	4.25	4.15	4.20	4
PCIBank	186	148	148	148
Phil Long Dist	845	810	815	790
San Miguel B	54	49.50	50	50.50
SM Prime Hdg	6.50	6.10	6.20	5.70

Mexico
Bolsa index: 4879.80 Previous: 4788.21

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	63.60	62.50	63.50	62.20
Banacci B	23.45	22.60	23.40	22.30
Cemex CPO	39.95	38.90	39.25	39.20
Cifra C	14.32	14.10	14.20	13.98
Emp Moderna	42.00	41.10	41.20	41.90
Gpo Carso A1	58.00	56.30	57.40	56.00
Gpo F Bcomer	3.60	3.52	3.52	3.50
Gpo Fin Inbursa	33.60	33.00	33.60	32.80
Kimb Clark Mex	36.05	35.60	36.05	35.50
Televisa CPO	135.00	133.20	133.80	131.00
TelMex L	19.14	18.82	19.12	18.50

Milan
MIB Telematico: 14595.00 Previous: 14631.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	15340	14890	14975	14870
Bca Comm Ital	4745	4670	4630	4680
Bca Fideuram	6240	6050	6050	6100
Bca di Roma	1660	1625	1625	1610
Benetton	27500	27000	27000	27450
Credito Italiano	3685	3575	3580	3605
Edison	8430	8300	8320	8295
ENI	10345	10005	10050	10065
Fiat	5900	5765	5770	5765
Generali Assic	38550	37850	37950	38100
IMI	17700	17100	17440	16930
INA	2665	2600	2600	2620
Italgas	5635	5515	5535	5515
Mediaset	8115	7940	7985	8000
Mediobanca	12185	11850	11855	11970
Montedison	1124	1106	1107	1105
Olivetti	779	750	751	759
Parmalat	2815	2745	2775	2760
Pirelli	4880	4700	4710	4725
RAS	15340	14810	14970	15080
Rolo Banca	23200	22350	22350	22000
S Paolo Torino	13670	12870	13000	13200
Telecom Italia	11490	11140	11160	11200
TIM	6275	6000	6050	6125

Montreal
Industrials index: 3603.29 Previous: 3572.97

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bce Mob Com	50¾	50½	50¾	50.40
Cdn Tire A	26.85	26.35	26.85	26½
Cdn Util A	37.35	37¼	37.35	37.35
CT Finl Svc	43½	43¼	43¼	43.60
Gaz Metro	18.85	18.20	18.35	18.20
Gt-West Lifeco	33¼	32.80	33	33
Imasco	40.35	40	40	40
Investors Grp	33.90	33.60	33.90	33½
Loblaw Cos	20	19.80	20	20
Natl Bk Canada	17.90	17.70	17¾	17.85
Power Corp	38½	38¼	38.40	38.35
Power Finl	37.60	37.60	37.60	37.60
Quebecor B	25.95	25¼	25¼	25.85
Rogers Comm B	10.05	10	10.05	9.80
Royal Bk Cda	66.20	65.85	66.20	65.80

Oslo
OBX index: 699.10 Previous: 700.25

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	136.50	132	133	134
Bergesen Dy A	203	198	200	201
Christiania Bk	25.90	25.60	25.90	25.70
Den norske Bk	31.30	30.90	31.10	31
Elkem	143	138	139.50	137
Hafslund A	45.50	45	45	45
Kvaerner Asa	394	390	391	393
Norsk Hydro	418.50	414	416.50	415
Norske Skog A	281	278	280	280
Nycomed A	156	155	156	155
Orkla Asa A	545	535	539	540
Petm GeoSvc	476	465.50	465.50	473
Saga Petm A	169	162	163	167
Schibsted	128.50	125	127	127
Transocean Off	710	700	710	710
Storebrand Asa	49	48.70	49	48.70

Paris
CAC-40: 2917.92 Previous: 2921.15

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	981	941	965	973
AGF	232	223.20	228.10	225.80
Air Liquide	960	927	944	957
Alcatel Alsth	789	776	784	775
Axa-UAP	396	392.10	394	393.60
Bancaire	699	680	685	684
BIC	466.50	453	458.10	457.70
BNP	283	275.10	279.80	277
Canal Plus	1010	988	1004	1007
Carrefour	4015	3902	3970	3949
Casino	susp.	susp	susp	302
CCF	327	322.60	324.70	322.90
Cetelem	640	627	630	627
Christian Dior	875	848	853	861
CLF-Dexia Fran	555	541	553	545
Credit Agricole	1300.10	1300	1300	1282.10
Danone	932	910	916	920
Elf-Aquitaine	747	716	731	735
Eridania BS	848	816	834	817
Eurodisney	8.60	8.50	8.60	8.40
Eurotunnel	6.95	6.80	6.90	7
Gen. Eaux	719	704	711	709
Havas	403	392.50	397.80	397.80
Imetal	844	835	843	837
Lafarge	425	417	418.70	420.90
Legrand	1224	1170	1171	1155
L'Oreal	2399	2331	2346	2346
LVMH	1354	1313	1320	1319
Michelin B	357	348	351.80	351
Paribas A	441.90	427.20	431	430.10
Pernod Ricard	297.70	290.50	294.50	294.80
Peugeot Cit	728	700	713	703
Pinault-Print	2740	2576	2668	2686
Promodes	2280	2192	2206	2255
Renault	163	157	162.50	155.90
Rexel	1780	1755	1770	1750
Rh-Poulenc A	237	231	232.90	233.30
Sanofi	619	588	594	625
Schneider	337.90	327.50	334.60	336
SEB	956	910	915	900
SGS Thomson	597	571	574	587
Ste Generale	787	765	767	779
Sodexho	2810	2731	2753	2755
St Gobain	867	845	856	850
Suez (Cie)	susp.	susp	susp	15.10
Suez Lyon Eaux	678	660	667	670
Synthelabo	765	728	738	746
Thomson CSF	166	163.10	166	164
Total B	644	615	626	632
Usinor	111	106.10	108.90	109.20
Valeo	385	375	379.50	381.90

São Paulo
Bovespa index: 11287.80 Previous: 11062.90

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bradesco Pfd	10.50	10.30	10.40	10.50
Brahma Pfd	760.00	750.00	755.00	745.00
Cemig Pfd	50.00	47.00	49.35	46.99
CESP Pfd	80.00	75.00	79.51	76.01
Copel	16.00	15.80	16.00	15.80
Eletrobras	514.00	480.00	512.00	489.99
Itaubanco Pfd	604.00	600.00	600.00	604.00
Light Servicios	460.00	449.00	460.00	449.00
Lightpar	390.00	360.00	360.00	384.00
Petrobras Pfd	291.99	275.00	288.99	281.01
Paulista Luz	187.00	182.00	186.00	182.00
Sid Nacional	42.00	39.00	41.50	39.50
Souza Cruz	10.26	10.26	10.26	10.50
Telebras Pfd	141.99	135.00	140.40	132.50
Telemig	174.50	166.00	170.99	165.99
Telerj	150.01	145.00	149.00	145.00
Telesp Pfd	334.01	317.00	325.00	328.00
Unibanco	37.90	37.50	37.80	37.70
Usiminas Pfd	11.30	10.80	11.30	10.85
CVRD Pfd	26.60	26.00	26.30	26.10

Seoul
Composite index: 688.63 Previous: 688.78

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dacom	89000	86000	89000	89000
Daewoo Heavy	7500	7200	7300	7200
Hyundai Eng.	18600	17900	18000	18300
Kia Motors	12700	12300	12500	12500
Korea El Pwr	23700	22600	23400	22300
Korea Exch Bk	5280	5000	5000	5300
LG Semicon	37800	35500	37800	35000
Pohang Iron St	59000	56000	56000	58100
Samsung Display	46500	45300	45600	46000
Samsung Elec	71000	69200	69200	71000
Shinhan Bank	9000	8700	8700	8890
SK Telecom	495000	479000	479000	488000

Singapore
Straits Times: 1820.18 Previous: 1796.24

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Pac Brew	5.35	5.10	5.35	5.10
Cerebos Pac	4.98	4.74	4.92	4.70
City Devlts	9.20	8.95	9.05	8.65
Cycle Carriage	9.35	9.15	9.30	9.20
Dairy Farm Intl *	0.85	0.83	0.84	0.82
DBS foreign	15.60	15.20	15.50	15
DBS Land	3.70	3.58	3.62	3.54
Fraser & Neave	8.45	8.15	8.40	8.15
HK Land *	3.06	2.86	3	2.75
Jard Mathesn *	7.95	7.60	7.90	7.50
Jard Strategic *	3.94	3.80	3.86	3.80
Keppel A	5.50	5.20	5.25	5.25
Keppel Bank	3.12	3.06	3.08	3.02
Keppel Fels	3.72	3.56	3.70	3.66
Keppel Land	3.94	3.66	3.92	3.58
OCBC foreign	10.40	10.10	10.20	10
OS Union Bk F	6.95	6.60	6.95	6.45
Parkway Hdgs	5.85	5.45	5.85	5.30
Sembawang	6.05	5.85	5.90	5.95
Sing Air foreign	11.40	11	11	10.80
Sing Land	6.55	6.45	6.50	6.30
Sing Press F	21	19.60	20.80	19.10
Sing Tech Ind	2.41	2.35	2.36	2.33
Sing Telecomm	2.20	2.05	2.05	2.13
Tat Lee Bank	2.80	2.78	2.78	2.77
Utd Industrial	1.06	0.99	1	1.01
Utd O'Sea Bk F	11.80	11.20	11.40	11.40
Wing Tai Hdgs	3.10	2.98	2.99	3

*: in U.S. dollars.

Stockholm
SX 16 index: 3351.34 Previous: 3400.03

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA B	117.50	111	113.50	116
ABB A	120	115.50	116	118
AssiDoman	245	243	245	242
Astra A	136.50	129	129.50	134
Atlas Copco A	260	254.50	257	255
Autoliv	315.50	310	310.50	311.50
Electrolux B	560	540	541	553
Ericsson B	349.50	334	335	338.50
Hennes B	325	318	323	315
Incentive A	739	733	738	731
Investor B	410	400.50	401	406.50
MoDo B	285	273	273	279
Nordbanken	253.50	252	253	251.50
Pharm/Upjohn	282	274	274	279
Sandvik B	253	246.50	246.50	248
Scania B	226.50	219.50	220	223
SCA B	185.50	180	181	184
S-E Banken A	88.50	86.50	87	87.50
Skandia Fors	345	325	329	323
Skanska B	326	318	318	323.50
SKF B	219.50	213	214	216
Sparbanken A	180	176	177.50	177
Stora A	136.50	127	127.50	132
Sv Handles A	250.50	231	249.50	246
Volvo B	210	204.50	204.50	209

Sydney
All Ordinaries: 2619.08 Previous: 2581.90

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	8.63	8.53	8.60	8.46
ANZ Bking	9.99	9.84	9.97	9.66
BHP	17.25	17.01	17.01	16.86
Boral	4.02	3.97	3.99	3.90
Brambles Ind.	27.80	27.20	27.20	27.09
CBA	15.30	15	15.24	14.70
CC Amatil	14.36	13.95	14	13.70
Coles Myer	6.63	6.54	6.56	6.45
Comalco	7.13	6.98	7.06	6.96
CSR	5.10	4.96	4.98	4.91
Fosters Brew	2.65	2.59	2.65	2.58
Goodman Fld	1.98	1.97	1.98	1.95
ICI Australia	12.71	12.59	12.61	12.51
Lend Lease	29.10	28.50	28.60	28.01
MIM Hdgs	1.66	1.59	1.59	1.60
Nat Aust Bank	19.09	18.89	19.07	18.75
Nat Mutual Hdg	2.06	1.99	2.05	1.95
News Corp	6.43	6.34	6.35	6.30
Pacific Dunlop	3.61	3.56	3.58	3.57
Pioneer Intl	4.62	4.54	4.54	4.45
Pub Broadcast	9	8.04	8.65	8.01
Rio Tinto	20.20	19.98	20.15	19.90
St George Bank	8.08	8	8.05	7.95
WMC	7.07	7	7.05	6.92
Westpac Bking	7.90	7.80	7.82	7.73
Woodside Pet	11.30	11.10	11.30	11.04
Woolworths	4.22	4.18	4.20	4.13

Taipei
Stock Market index: 9468.76 Previous: 9211.67

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cathay Life Ins	142	138	138	138.50
Chang Hwa Bk	105.50	103	104	103
Chiao Tung Bk	86.50	84.50	86	82
China Develpmt	128	124	126.50	121.50
China Steel	28.90	28.30	28.40	28.10
First Bank	108	105	106	105
Formosa Plastic	62.50	61	62	61
Hua Nan Bk	117	113	114.50	113
Intl Comm Bk	57	55	55.50	54.50
Nan Ya Plastics	73.50	72.50	73	72
Shin Kong Life	89	86.50	87	86
Taiwan Semi	157	153	157	148
Tatung	47	46	46.30	45.60
Utd Micro Elec	123	119	123	115
Utd World Chin	65	63.50	63.50	63.50

Tokyo
Nikkei 225: 18736.17 Previous: 18232.52

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1150	1110	1130	1140
All Nippon Air	709	701	705	704
Amway	3440	3300	3390	3290
Asahi Bank	859	845	855	860
Asahi Chem	639	620	633	634
Asahi Glass	931	919	927	919
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2210	2140	2180	2130
Bk Yokohama	516	511	516	514
Bridgestone	2870	2790	2870	2750
Canon	3600	3520	3600	3430
Chubu Elec	2030	2010	2020	2020
Chugoku Elec	1970	1960	1960	1960
Dai Nipp Print	2590	2530	2570	2530
Daiei	819	781	782	815
Dai-Ichi Kang	1430	1390	1420	1390
Daiwa Bank	628	602	628	595
Daiwa House	1400	1380	1400	1380
Daiwa Sec	784	777	782	777
DDI	6460a	6280a	6350a	6130a
Denso	2770	2690	2720	2640
East Japan Ry	5600a	5480a	5540a	5380a
Eisai	2280	2240	2270	2230
Fanuc	5020	4900	4990	4780
Fuji Bank	1500	1450	1480	1440
Fuji Photo	4850	4680	4840	4600
Fujitsu	1480	1450	1470	1390
Hachijuni Bk	1170	1150	1170	1150
Hitachi	1140	1110	1140	1080
Honda Motor	3850	3750	3830	3670
IBJ	1650	1620	1650	1610
IHI	375	361	366	365
Itochu	500	495	498	490
Ito-Yokado	6460	6330	6400	6360
JAL	500	491	499	500
Japan Tobacco	9290a	9190a	9230a	9260a
Jusco	3090	3020	3060	3020
Kajima	650	636	646	647
Kansai Elec	2260	2230	2260	2240
Kao	1740	1700	1740	1690
Kawasaki Hvy	466	455	462	463
Kawa Steel	286	280	282	286
Kinki Nipp Ry	690	687	690	688
Kirin Brewery	1000	990	993	980
Kobe Steel	164	160	162	160
Komatsu	737	730	737	720
Kubota	494	483	492	487
Kyocera	8020	7740	7990	7550
Kyushu Elec	2010	1990	2000	1980
LTCB	599	575	597	565
Marubeni	434	429	433	434
Marui	1950	1920	1940	1910
Matsu Comm	4130	4060	4130	4020
Matsu Elec Ind	2240	2210	2230	2190
Matsu Elec Wk	1300	1280	1290	1280
Mitsubishi	1170	1130	1160	1150
Mitsubishi Ch	322	310	322	314
Mitsubishi El	552	539	545	523
Mitsubishi Est	1650	1600	1630	1600
Mitsubishi Hvy	781	757	760	774
Mitsubishi Mat	704	691	699	693
Mitsubishi Tr	1720	1670	1720	1660
Mitsui	1030	987	1030	980
Mitsui Fudosn	1380	1350	1360	1330
Mitsui Trust	669	645	659	645
Murata Mfg	5300	5300	5300	4800
NEC	1400	1380	1390	1350
Nikko Sec	2190	2140	2170	2070
Nikon	585	575	578	570
Nintendo	11100	10800	11100	10700
Nipp Express	795	777	790	779
Nippon Oil	508	501	508	496
Nippon Steel	305	299	303	301
Nissan Motor	748	720	748	730
NKK	200	191	192	195
Nomura Sec	1600	1560	1600	1540
NTT	1150b	1110b	1140b	1090b
NTT Data	5420b	5320b	5380b	5210b
Oji Paper	615	604	610	605
Osaka Gas	280	275	279	273
Ricoh	1770	1720	1750	1700
Rohm	13600	12900	12500	12600
Sakura Bk	726	711	715	702
Sankyo	3950	3900	3900	3880
Sanwa Bank	1540	1480	1530	1470
Sanyo Elec	435	422	434	420
Secom	8400	8240	8360	8230
Seibu Rwy	5740	5560	5700	5550
Sekisui Chem	1010	980	998	1000
Sekisui House	1190	1150	1180	1140
Seven-Eleven	8910	8570	8910	8570
Sharp	1190	1160	1180	1130
Shikoku El Pwr	2020	1970	2000	1960
Shimizu	639	624	633	633
Shin-etsu Ch	3220	3130	3170	3050
Shiseido	2050	1980	2010	1930
Shizuoka Bk	1280	1260	1280	1250
Softbank	6260	5900	5920	6000
Sony	11300	11000	11300	10600
Sumitomo	988	956	966	968
Sumitomo Bk	1760	1710	1730	1690
Sumit Chem	465	459	464	457
Sumitomo Elec	1820	1790	1820	1770
Sumit Metal	288	284	287	282
Sumit Trust	1260	1200	1220	1180
Taisho Pharm	3010	2960	3000	2950
Takeda Chem	3460	3340	3460	3280
TDK	10300	9810	10100	9360
Tohoku El Pwr	2000	1980	2000	1990
Tokai Bank	1040	1020	1040	1030
Tokio Marine	1410	1380	1410	1400
Tokyo El Pwr	2280	2240	2270	2270
Tokyo Electron	7240	6940	7000	6360
Tokyo Gas	292	285	292	287
Tokyu Corp.	630	627	629	628
Tonen	1160	1130	1160	1140
Toppan Print	1750	1710	1740	1720
Toray Ind	794	772	794	771
Toshiba	693	677	688	665
Tostem	2500	2470	2480	2480
Toyo Trust	1010	989	1000	980
Toyota Motor	3330	3230	3330	3170
Yamanouchi	3020	2970	2970	2930

a: x 100; b: x 1,000

Toronto
TSE Industrials: 6715.79 Previous: 6673.35

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Cons.	24.60	24.35	24½	24.30
Alberta Energy	31¼	30¾	31	30.90
Alcan Alum	50.35	49.45	49.60	49.65
Anderson Expl	17.55	17.40	17½	17.45
Bk Montreal	53½	53	53.30	53
Bk Nova Scotia	60.30	60.10	60.15	60.20
Barrick Gold	31.45	31.10	31.40	31.35
BCE	40.15	39.85	40.05	39.80
BC Telecomm	33¾	33½	33.55	33.45
Biochem Pharm	38½	38.30	38½	37¾
Bombardier B	28.30	27.20	28.20	27.05
Cameco	47.70	46.40	46.90	47.65
CIBC	36.85	36½	36.60	36.35
Cdn Natl Rail	71	68.55	69¾	68.55
Cdn Nat Res	37¼	36	36.95	36.20
Cdn Occid Pet	35¼	34.65	35.15	34½
Cdn Pacific	41¼	41.35	41.65	41¼
Cominco	36¾	36½	36.60	36½
Dofasco	28.10	27.90	28	28
Domtar	12	11.70	11.90	11.85
Donohue A	31.65	31½	31½	31.70
Du Pont Cda A	33¼	33	33¼	33¼
EdperBrascan	23.85	23.60	23.70	23.70
EuroNev Mng	21¼	20½	21	20.45
Fairfax Finl	393	389	390	388
Falconbridge	26.10	25.60	25.65	25.65
Fletcher Chall A	24	23.70	24	23.70
Franco Nevada	33	32¼	32½	33
Gulf Cda Res	11.85	11½	11.60	11¾
Imperial Oil	77.15	76.30	77.10	77.10
Inco	38.10	37½	37¾	37.85
IPL Energy	50.80	50½	50.70	50½
Laidlaw B	21.15	20.60	21	20.55
Loewen Group	43.45	42½	42.70	43.30
Macmill Bldl	17.65	17½	17.55	17.60
Magna Intl A	93.55	91.90	93¼	92¼
Methanex	11¼	11.60	11¼	11.60
Moore	28.30	28	28.20	28.50
Newbridge Net	69.40	67¾	68.70	66.40
Noranda Inc	27.65	27.40	27.45	27¼
Norcen Energy	35	33.60	34.20	33.65
Nthern Telecom	142½	140	141.60	140¼
Nova	11.85	11¾	11.80	11.85
Onex	31¾	31½	31½	31.60
Pancdn Petlm	26	26	26	26
Petro Cda	25.70	25.30	25.60	25.20
Placer Dome	23	22¾	22.90	23.05
Poco Petlm	13¾	13½	13.60	13.65
Potash Sask	107	103.85	107	103.10
Renaissance	36¼	35.70	35.80	36.20
Rio Algom	32¼	32.05	32.10	32
Rogers Cantel B	27.80	27.40	27.80	27.60
Seagram Co	49.30	49	49.15	49
Shell Cda A	22.35	22	22¼	22.35
Suncor	45.80	45	45	45.65
Talisman Eny	46.85	46.35	46.35	46.35
Teck B	26	25.90	25.90	25.95
Teleglobe	44¾	44	44½	44¾
Telus	27.95	27.80	27.95	27.85
Thomson	32.20	31.80	32.10	31.80
TorDom Bank	43.05	42.60	42.95	42½
Transalta	17.55	17.40	17½	17½
TransCda Pipe	26.65	26.40	26½	26½
Trimark Finl	71½	69.80	70	67
Trizec Hahn	31.65	31½	31.60	31½
TVX Gold	7.20	7	7.05	7.15
Westcoast Eny	27	26.80	26.95	26.95
Weston	96¼	96	96¼	96½

Vienna
ATX index: 1378.06 Previous: 1379.54

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Boehler-Uddeh	1029.90	987	1008.10	1013
Creditanst Pfd	653	636.50	644	643
EA-Generali	3190	3071	3083	3110
EVN	1553	1493	1510	1531
Flughafen Wien	505	492.30	493	495
OMV	1793	1761.55	1770	1760
Oest Elektriz	872	864	864	868.90
VA Stahl	559	541	541.35	543.70
VA Tech	2537.50	2437	2465	2457
Wienerberg Bau	2565	2523.40	2534	2532

Wellington
NZSE-40 index: 2479.42 Previous: 2452.14

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	4.45	4.35	4.40	4.32
Brierly Invt	1.31	1.29	1.30	1.32
Carter Holt ord	3.38	3.30	3.36	3.24
Fletch Ch Bldg	4.45	4.41	4.42	4.38
Fletch Ch Eny	5.78	5.68	5.70	5.65
Fletch Ch Forst	1.88	1.84	1.84	1.80
Fletch Ch Paper	3.20	3.12	3.13	3.10
Lion Nathan	3.97	3.94	3.95	3.92
Telecom NZ	7.85	7.75	7.80	7.74
Wilson Horton	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	11.80

Zurich
SPI index: 3524.01 Previous: 3507.15

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABB B	2267	2210	2235	2248
Adecco B	555	546	551	546
Alusuisse R	1348	1311	1323	1332
Ares-Serono B	2540	2390	2430	2500
Atel R	850	850	850	849
Baer Hdg B	2159	2135	2148	2105
Baloise Hdg R	4045	3970	3970	4000
BK Vision	1091	1069	1072	1068
Ciba Spec Chem	142.75	138	140.25	141.75
Clariant R	1138	1075	1117	1120
Crd Suisse Gp R	188.25	182	184.50	186.25
Elektrowatt B	538	525	536	538
Ems-Chemie	6880	6805	6820	6835
ESEC Hdg	4390	4350	4350	4350
Holderbank B	1300	1280	1295	1272
Liechtenst LB B	589	586	589	587
Nestle R	1849	1814	1836	1822
Novartis R	2236	2200	2225	2196
Oerlikon Buehr R	193.50	183.75	192.50	185
Pargesa Hld B	1800	1776	1790	1775
PharmVisn B	904	879	894	895
Richemont A	2000	1981	1996	1977
Pirelli PC	330.50	325	330.50	325
Roche Hdg PC	13330	13135	13280	13130
SBC R	372.50	362.50	363.50	366
Schindler PC	1940	1900	1905	1900
SGS B	2830	2740	2740	2800
SMH B	900	875	889	884
Sulzer R	1104	1083	1092	1095
Swiss Reins R	2090	2050	2061	2056
SAir Group R	1842	1809	1820	1829
UBS B	1633	1510	1518	1517
Winterthur R	1370	1325	1342	1357
Zurich Assur R	586	571	583	575

NYSE

Wednesday's 4 P.M. Close
Nationwide prices not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.

PERSONAL STOCK PORTFOLIOS

Up or down? Design your personal stock portfolio and track its daily performance using the IHT site on the World Wide Web.

http://www.iht.com

Continued on Page 16

Currencies Resume Slide As S&P Cuts Thai Rating

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SINGAPORE — Southeast Asian currencies, led by the Thai baht, plunged to record lows against the dollar Wednesday as the region's monetary crisis began its third month with the bottom far from view.

Traders said the central Bank of Thailand had intervened when the dollar rose above 37 baht in domestic trading after Standard & Poor's Corp. downgraded Bangkok's long-term foreign currency rating from "A" to "A-minus" in another sign of flagging confidence in Thailand's economic outlook.

The New York-based credit-rating agency's move will affect about $3.3 billion in foreign currency debt, dealing a further blow to the struggling economy.

A lack of confidence in the Asian region as a whole in the wake of the Thai crisis continues to be the main driving factor and a strengthening dollar has not helped matters, analysts said Wednesday.

Analysts also said there was little Asian governments and central banks could do to contain the sell-off in regional currencies.

"The danger with intervention or very tough rhetoric," said Chan Chia Lin, head of economic research at ABN-Amro Bank, "is you increase the chance of market players trying to test the limits. I believe the best thing would be to let what's going on run its course."

The dollar rose to 34.50 baht from 34.15 on Tuesday and to 2.9353 Malaysian ringgit from 2.9055. But it slipped to 30.22 Philippine pesos from 30.30. *(AFP, Reuters)*

■ Thai Firm to Miss Payment

Finance One PCL, a lender the government ordered closed in March due to insolvency, said it would be unable to meet the 45 million baht ($1.3 million) interest payment on a bond due Sept. 15, Bloomberg News reported from Bangkok.

The company, the largest non-bank finance company in Thailand at the time it was shut down, said the payment could not be made due to the closure order by the Bank of Thailand and Finance Ministry. The order prevents distribution of assets, the company said. Finance One is just the latest in a growing number of borrowers to miss payments.

Market Analysts Come Under Attack

By Alec D.B. McCabe
Bloomberg News

HONG KONG — As stocks, bonds and currencies tumble across Asia, governments are increasingly trying to gag market apalysts, saying these number-crunchers, not policy-makers, are to blame for the meltdown.

Thailand, Malaysia and now Taiwan have all pointed fingers at foreign securities firms. From Bangkok to Taipei, analysts say they are increasingly reluctant to speak out.

"International investors had better watch out," said Manuel Pangilinan, the managing director of First Pacific Co. Ltd., a Hong Kong-based property and telecommunications company whose businesses span Asia. The region's governments "will have no incentive to be friendly toward investors who have proved so fickle."

Many investors already doubt Southeast Asia's ability to steer its economies through a shift toward floating exchange rates. Weakening currencies and rising interest rates threaten to throttle growth across the region.

Major indexes in the Philippines, Thailand and Malaysia are down almost 40 percent this year — not counting currency losses of as much as 25 percent for investors based in U.S. dollars.

Senior executives at many firms declined to discuss Asian governments' ire on the record. Many analysts said doing so might put their jobs at risk.

Yet, they are in good company. Last week, Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, said Thailand's economic troubles — slowing growth and mounting debt among them — only showed that transparency was just "too low."

On Wednesday, Taiwan's securities regulators said they may investigate Peter Kurz,

NEWS ANALYSIS

the head of research at Merrill Lynch & Co. in Taipei and one of Taiwan's best-known foreign analysts, for "speculation."

[In Kuala Lumpur, the Malaysian police warned that they may use a powerful Internal Security Act against local traders helping foreign speculators depress the market, Agence France-Presse reported.]

Mr. Kurz's alleged crime? A recent forecast that stocks were about to slide by as much as 10 percent as President Lee Tung-hui headed into a party congress without a clear majority. Stocks dropped 10 percent in a week.

Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia has been hurling insults at foreign investors such as George Soros. They are entirely to blame, Mr. Mahathir says, for a tumble of more than 20 percent in a month in Kuala Lumpur's benchmark index.

Thai police raided the Bangkok offices of ABN-AMRO Bank NV and Nomura Securities Co. in mid-July, searching for the source of rumors that the government was poised to close five commercial banks. The police came away empty-handed.

Thailand's central bank assailed Credit Lyonnais (Asia) Ltd. in mid-June for publishing what it called an "absurd and irresponsible" research report that downgraded the nation's rate of economic growth.

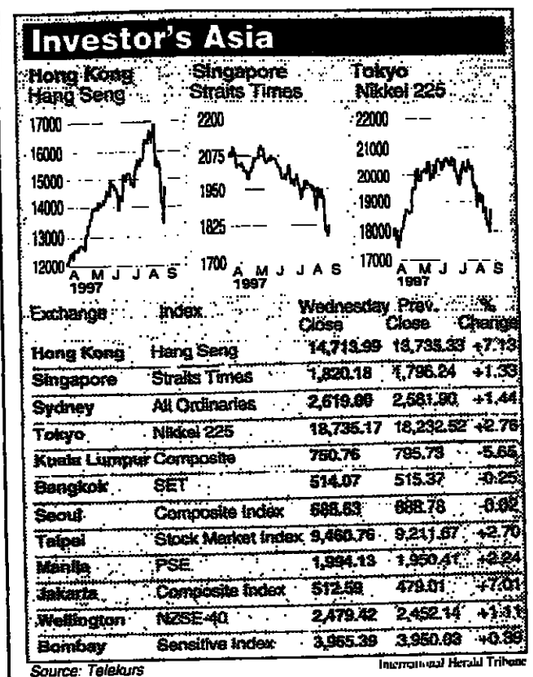
Two weeks later, Thailand conceded that the baht was overvalued and allowed it to float against the U.S. dollar. The Thai currency lost more than a third of its value since.

Thailand now concedes that economic growth won't surpass 4 percent this year — the slowest since the 1960s. Bangkok's benchmark stock index, down more than 50 percent so far this year, is headed for a second year as the world's worst-performing market.

The rough edges of Asia's fledgling capital markets have never been more apparent.

"In a bull market, people don't ask the tough questions," said Rosa Wang, a fixed-income fund manager at Peregrine Fixed Income, which manages about $300 million in Asian bonds. "Now that we're in a bear market, people are saying, 'Let's look at all the problems.'"

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	14,713.99	13,733.33	+7.13
Singapore	Straits Times	1,820.18	1,796.24	+1.33
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,619.80	2,581.90	+1.44
Tokyo	Nikkel 225	18,735.17	18,232.52	+2.76
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	750.76	795.73	-5.65
Bangkok	SET	514.07	515.37	-0.25
Seoul	Composite Index	688.63	688.78	-0.02
Taipei	Stock Market Index	9,460.76	9,211.67	+2.70
Manila	PSE	1,994.13	1,950.41	+2.24
Jakarta	Composite Index	512.59	479.01	+7.01
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,479.42	2,452.14	+1.11
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,965.39	3,950.03	+0.39

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Japan's** top banks will stagger announcements of their next midyear earnings over several days, instead of just two, in a bid to improve disclosure, banking sources said.
- **KDD Co.** plans to sue the Federal Communications Commission in U.S. courts over the regulator's proposal to force foreign phone companies, including the top Japanese international telecommunications provider, to cut connection rates.
- **Toyota Motor Corp.** pushed out **Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp.** as the top earner among Japanese companies in the year ended March, while banks, still burdened by huge bad loans, disappeared from the top 50 positions, according to data compiled by the National Tax Administration.
- **Indonesia** is dropping its 49 percent limit on foreign purchases of shares at initial public offerings. But the finance minister did not say when the ceiling would be lifted.
- **Thai Oil Co.** said it expected to post a 10 billion baht ($292.8 million) foreign exchange loss for the year ending September as the decline in the value of the baht raised the cost of servicing the company's by $1.5 billion foreign debt
- **The Philippines** is likely to exit International Monetary Fund supervision in October despite a slowdown in economic growth and the effects of the Southeast Asian currency crisis, the government said. *Reuters, AP, AFP, AFX*

Kirin to Close Plants and Cut Costs

Brewer Hopes Moves Counter Gains of Competitor Asahi

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Kirin Brewery Co., Japan's largest beer company, said Wednesday it would close three of its 15 plants in Japan to improve efficiency and cut costs.

The move, which Kirin expects to shave costs by 30 billion yen ($248.8 million) by the end of 2000, comes as the country's oldest brewer struggles to regain market share lost to rival Asahi Breweries Ltd.

Asahi has cornered 34 percent of the Japanese beer market since its 1987 launch of Super Dry. Japan's best-selling beer. Meanwhile, 90-year-old Kirin has seen its share shrink to 44 percent from more than 60 percent in the mid-1980s.

"We have never done such a big structural change in our history," said Yasuhiro Sato, Kirin president. "We have to do it when the company has physical strength."

Kirin also said it will respond to the competition by entering the low-malt beer market, a popular style of beer in Japan that is made with less malted barley. "We need to introduce something new because Japan's beer market will grow only 1 percent toward 2000," Mr. Sato said.

Kirin said it was targeting full-year current, or pretax, profit to nearly double to 95 billion yen by 2000, from the 50 billion yen it expects to report for this year.

In addition, the brewery will eliminate some jobs. "We will cut costs by 30 billion yen and reduce the number of employees to below 8,000," said Kirin, which had 8,380 workers at the end of 1996.

Still, some analysts say Kirin's profit forecast is too optimistic. Masaaki Yamaguchi, an analyst at Nomura Securities Co., said he expected Kirin's current profit to be 41 billion yen in 2000 while sales will fall to 1.2 trillion yen. Kirin forecasts sales of 1.27 trillion yen for 1997 and 1.4 trillion yen in 2000.

"I was disappointed by the plan" to close the plants," said Mr. Yamaguchi. "It lacks the details. Is it enough to close just three? Why not five? This strategy is questionable."

The closure of the plants next year in Tokyo and Hiroshima and in Kyoto in 1999 will cut production capacity by 300,000 kiloliters to 3.35 million kiloliters.

Kirin will remodel two existing plants in Toride and Okayana, both in western Japan, to make up for the lost capacity, said Mr. Sato. Kirin may also sell some of the three factories' blocks of land.

Asahi's plants are more efficient than Kirin's after it invested in automation equipment to boost production to meet rising demand for Super Dry, analysts said.

Kirin last year sold 3.13 million kiloliters of beer, about 200,000 kiloliters below its capacity. Asahi's eight breweries churned out 2.09 million kiloliters.

Mr. Sato said Kirin would set up a special project team within two months to develop a "next generation" beer to fully replace Lager and Ichibanshibori, Kirin's top selling brands. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

Wharf's Profit Rises 72% as It Looks to China

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Wharf (Holdings) Ltd. said Wednesday that net profit rose 72 percent, to 2.23 billion Hong Kong dollars ($287.8 million), in the six months to June from the like period last year.

The conglomerate, whose interests include property, broadcasting and telecommunications, posted exceptional gains of 900.5 million dollars, mainly because of profits on the disposal of certain long-term investment and investment properties.

Sales rose 30 percent to 4.76 billion dollars.

John Hung, executive director at Wharf, said Modern Terminals Ltd., the company's 51 percent-owned container port unit, was in talks with Chinese authorities to invest in various ports in northern China. *(AFP, Bloomberg)*

Packer Ends Pursuit of Fairfax

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — The media magnate Kerry Packer abandoned on Wednesday his pursuit of one of Australia's oldest newspaper empires, John Fairfax Holdings Ltd., saying it was no longer practical to pursue the takeover.

The government dropped on Monday a planned revision of cross-media rules that would have cleared the way for a takeover of Fairfax. Shares of Mr Packer's Publishing & Broadcasting Ltd. rose 8 percent, to 8.65 Australian dollars ($6.30), after the announcement on Wednesday. *(AP, AFP)*

In the Middle of the Asian Storm, Some Investors Bank on India's Sunny Clime

By Eric Bellman
Bloomberg News

MUMBAI — Turmoil in Southeast Asia's tiger economies and their stock markets is prompting some investors to say it may be time to reconsider stocks of the Asian Elephant: India.

Indian stocks have fallen in the stampede to exit Asia, but analysts and investors say the plunging currencies and economic slowdowns in Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia are not mirrored in India.

"It's herd instinct that is driving this market lower," rather than earnings concerns, said Anindya Chatterjee, economist at NatWest Securities Ltd. in Mumbai. "It is definitely a better buy than it was two weeks back."

India's main stock index has slipped around 15 percent from its peak last month. It still outperformed most Asian markets this year. And there are many reasons it could continue to do that: robust profit growth, stock prices that are cheap relative to expected earnings and a stable currency.

That has not gone unnoticed.

Foreign investment into India has slowed since the problems in Southeast Asia began, but foreigners continue to buy.

Foreign investors bought a net $138 million in new shares in August, the Securities and Exchange Board of India said. They were net buyers of $169.2 million worth of Indian stocks in July and $362.9 million in June.

Boosted by funds from abroad, the benchmark Mumbai Sensitive Index has risen around 30 percent this year. Only China, Taiwan and Sri Lanka have done

INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

better in Asia. In the same period, markets in Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines have fallen more than 25 percent.

To be sure, there are still a lot of barriers to growth and investment in India. Analysts say the condition of ports, roads and the power supply and political instability could still derail India's economy. And for the foreign investor, the costs, time and paperwork needed to buy Indian stocks are discouraging to many.

Still, there are reasons Indian stocks remain attractive, analysts said.

India's rupee has been relatively stable against the dollar, slipping only 2 percent this year. It has not been the target of the speculative attacks that echoed across Southeast Asia. The Thai baht has plunged 26 percent this year and the Indonesian rupiah 21 percent.

Granted, it is harder to speculate against the rupee. The trading of the rupee is limited because, unlike the Asian tigers, India does not have capital-account convertibility. That restricts the amount of rupees traded. Traders need government approval if they want to buy and sell the currency for investments.

With most of Southeast Asia's currencies at near-record lows against the dollar, central bankers across the region have attempted to bolster their money by jacking up interest rates. Higher rates attract investors to a currency. They also, however, eat into corporate profits and economic growth by increasing the cost of borrowing and servicing existing debt.

That has sharply increased the risk of investing in places like Thailand and Indonesia. In India, inflation and interest rates are at five-year lows.

India's central bank has lowered its key lending rate twice this year and eased restrictions on lending, making it cheaper for companies to raise money and expand. Its federal budget this year included tax breaks and more freedom for companies.

"In the current year, you are looking at recovery from last year," said Ajay Srinivasan, chief investment officer at ITC Threadneedle Asset Management Co. "The big benefits will come though in the second half" of the year ending next March.

With earnings expected to rise, Indian stocks are one of the better deals in Asia, priced at around 13 times earnings per share, Mr. Srinivasan said.

Investors said they are attracted to Indian consumer product companies such as Hindustan Lever Ltd., computer software makers such as Infosys Technologies and pharmaceutical companies such as Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd.

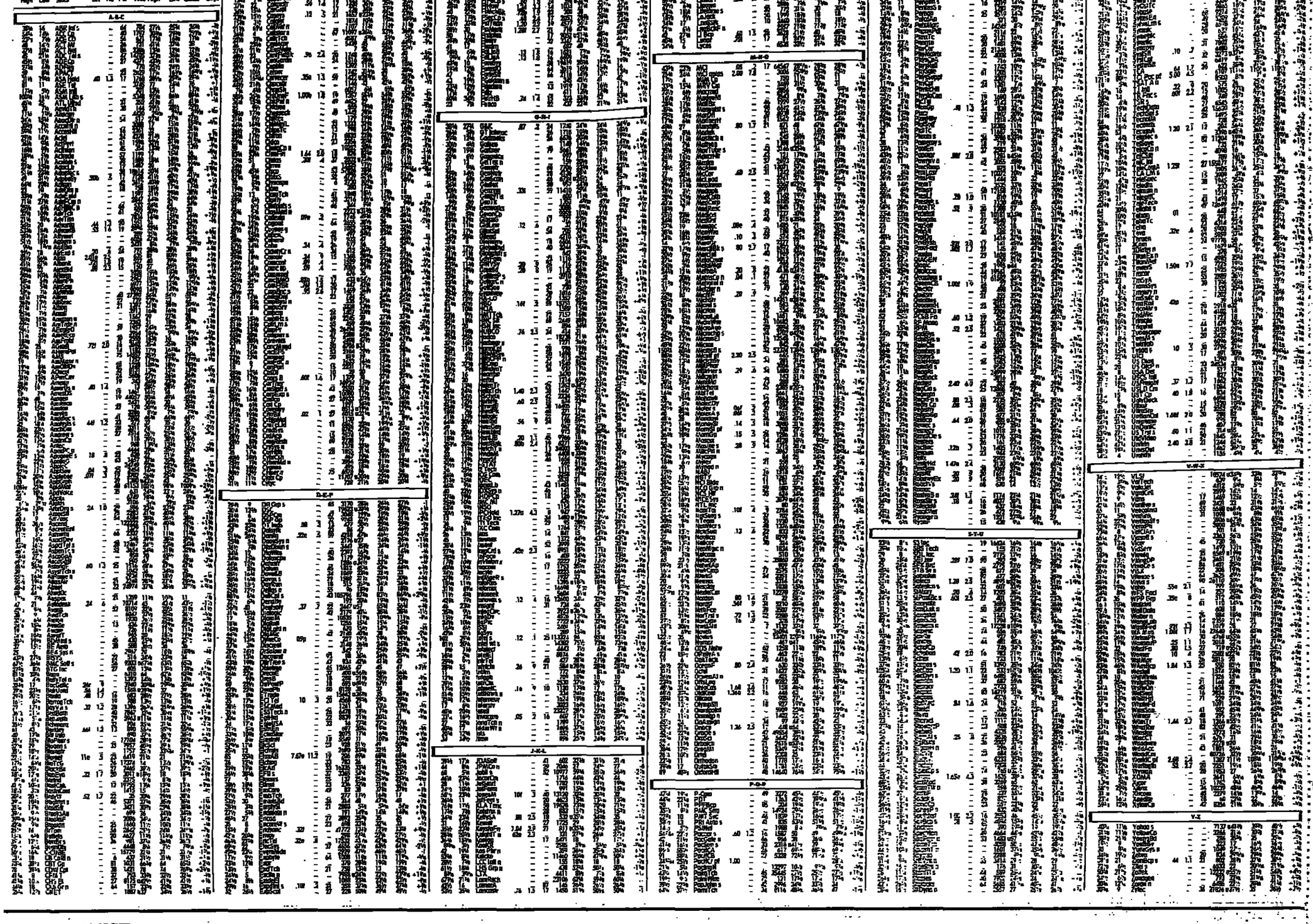
Comprehensive yet concise, informed yet impartial, the affairs of the world unfold on the pages of the World's Daily Newspaper.

NASDAQ

Wednesday's 4 P.M.

The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.

The Associated Press.



NYSE

Wednesday's 4 P.M. Close

(Continued)

Advertisement
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS — September 3, 1997
available on Internet: http://www.iht.com/IHT/FUN/funds.html
Quotations supplied by fund groups to Micropal Paris (tel: 33-1 40 28 09 09)
service sponsored by NOKIA
For information on how to list your fund, fax Katy Houri at (33-1) 41 43 92 12 or E-mail : funds@iht.com
To receive free daily quotations for your funds by E-mail : suscribe at e-funds@iht.com

	001 1st FEDERAL CAPITAL INC		
	Tel. (632) 759 66 48 Fax. (632) 759 66 48		
w	Inter Globe Fund	$	1.39
	002 ABC INVESTMENT & SERVICES Co (E.C.)		
	Manama-Bahrain, PO 2808, Fx 533062		
m	ABC Islamic Fund (E.C.)	$	151.66
m	ABC Global Recovery Fd	$	140.20
m	ABC Global Bond Fd	$	121.53
	003 ABN AMRO BANK, P.O. Box 283, Amsterdam		
w	Columbia Securities	$	151.89
w	Trans Europe Fund Fl	Fl	178.47
w	Trans Europe Fund $	$	87.58
w	Alrento	Fl	324.00
	004 ABN AMRO Funds Tel : 352-424949.225/249		
d	Latin America Eq Fd	$	70.07+
d	North America Eq Fd	$	103.07+
d	Asian Tigers Eq Fd	$	52.63+
d	Europe Equity Fd	$	92.23+
d	Japan Equity Fd	$	49.41+
d	Germany Equity Fd	DM	212.22+
d	Global Bond Fd	$	64.41+
d	Europe Bond Fd	$	64.94+
d	US Bond Fund	$	61.94+
d	Germany Bond Fd B	DM	108.36+
d	Spain Bond Fund	Ptas	10933.00+
d	Eastern Europe Eq Fd	DM	278.53+
d	China Equity Fd	$	79.38+
d	Switzerland Equity Fd	SF	174.55+
d	Glob Em Markets Eq Fd	$	46.56+
d	Netherlands Eq Fd	Fl	96.40+
d	Italy Equity Fund	Lit	101682.00+
d	Euro Bond Fund	Ecu	49.95+
d	Latin America Bond Fd	$	51.03+
d	Italy Bond Fund	Lit	100416.00+
d	Netherlands Bond Fd	Fl	99.73+
	ABN AMRO INTEREST GROWTH FUND		
d	ABN AMRO Int Gth-BEF	BEF	3429.00
d	ABN AMRO Int Gth-DEM	DEM	118.93
d	ABN AMRO Int Gth-NLG	NLG	129.63
d	ABN AMRO Int Gth-USD	$	61.12
d	ABN AMRO Int Gth-ITL	ITL	100673.00
	005 ABSOLUTE PERFORM T:31 20 5722 110		
m	Chorus International Ltd	$	122.55
m	Kebyar Intl Ltd	$	104.88
m	Pulsar (Multi) Ltd	$	131.31
	006 AEB WORLDFOLIO MUTUAL FUNDS		
d	$ Daily Income	$	1.00
d	DM Daily Income	DM	1.00
d	$ Bond Income	$	20.99
d	Non - $ Bonds	$	30.33
d	Global Bonds	$	24.65
d	Global Balanced	$	24.87
d	Global Equities	$	27.57
d	US Conservative Equities	$	29.16
d	US Aggressive Equities	$	28.13
d	European Equities	$	18.37
d	Pacific Equities	$	12.51
d	Natural Resources	$	8.65
d	Asia Growth Co	$	16.35
d	Emerg Market Deb	$	17.03
	007 AIG ASSET MANAGEMENT Ltd		
d	AIG Amer. Eq. Trust	$	62.3026
w	AIG Asia Emerg Mkts Fd	$	96.5893
d	AIG Balanced World Fd	$	149.2748
d	AIG Eur McCord Af Em Mk	$	89.5618
d	AIG Euro Small Co Fd Plc	$	206.4627
d	AIG Japan Fund	$	68.0080
d	AIG Japan Small Cos Fd	$	9.20
d	AIG Latin America Fd Plc	$	203.0779
w	AIG Sinosea Asia Sm Cos	$	109.7616
d	UBZ Euro-Optimizer Fund	Ecu	16.41
d	UBZ Liquidity Fund $	$	133.2858
d	UBZ Liquidity Fund DM	DM	140.7569
d	UBZ Liquidity Fund Ecu	Ecu	144.7097
d	UBZ Liquidity Fund SF	SF	132.2207
	008 ALBATROS PERFORMANCE FUND		
m	Albatros Perf Financial	$	15781.77
m	Albatros Perf Index DEM	DM	18763.10
m	Albatros Performance USD	$	20851.54
	009 ALFRED BERG (Tel: 46 8 723 58 00)		
	ALFRED BERG NORDEN		
d	Aktier	$	370.46
d	Likviditet Sverige	Sek	110.33
d	Obligation Sverige	Sek	119.54
	ALFRED BERG SICAV		
d	Global	$	256.16
d	Germany	DM	401.46
d	Switzerland	SF	322.52
d	Europe	DM	416.62
d	North America	$	217.01
d	Far East	$	161.16
d	Japan	Y	10456.00
	010 ALLIANCE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT		
	c/o Bank of Bermuda (352-404646339)		
w	Alliance US Gr. Strgies A	$	14.81
w	Alliance US Gr. Strgies B	$	14.60
w	Alliance US Gr. Strgies I	$	240.33
w	Alliance US Gr. Strgies N	$	236.32
	c/o GOLDMAN SACHS (CAYMAN) T:8099496770		
m	ACM Research Fd - Class I	$	1123.28
	011 ALPHA FUND MANAGEMENT, LTD		
	48 Par-La-Ville Rd, Hamilton, HM11 Bermuda		
m	Alpha Atlas Fd Ltd/Jul31	$	116.44
m	Alpha Atlas Fd-HYC Cl/Jul31	$	161.06
m	Alpha Atlas Fd-Taos/Jul31	$	131.99
m	Alpha Eastern Europe Jul31	$	329.30
m	Alpha Emg Mkts Dabs/Jul31	$	224.78
m	Alpha Europe Fd (Jul31)	Ecu	324.53
m	Alpha Futures Fd (Jul31)	$	268.37
m	Alpha Global Fd (Jul31)	$	1220.19
m	Alpha Hdg Fd Cl A/Jul31	$	637.80
m	Alpha Hdg Fd Cl B/Jul31	$	167.88
m	Alpha Hdg Fd Cl C/Jul31	$	160.36
m	Alpha Latin Amer (Jul31)	$	550.47
m	Alpha Pacific Fd (Jul31)	$	436.28
m	Alpha SAM	$	160.83
m	Alpha Short Fd (Jul31)	$	48.89
m	Alpha Tiddale Fd (Jul31)	$	229.61
m	BCA/Alpha Internati/Jul31	$	125.54
m	Buchanan Eur Hedge Jul31	Ecu	235.02
m	Consultatio Lat Am A(Jul31)	$	158.88
m	Globalvest Value (Jul31)	$	265.42
m	Heisei Japan Fund	Y	9306
m	India Performance Fd/Jul31	$	171.50
m	Latinvest Value (Jun30)	$	183.09
m	Pacif RIM Opp BVI Jul31	$	119.42
m	Stand Pac Cap Offsh/Jul31	$	142.63
	012 AMERICAN PHOENIX INVT PORTFOLIO		
d	Europe Multinational Pffl	$	24.27
d	Global Multinational Pffl	$	24.44
d	U.S. Growth Cos Pffl	$	17.53
d	U.S. Real Estate Sec Pffl	$	15.53
	014 ARNHOLD & S. BLEICHROEDER		
	C/o CITCO Tel: 011-5-999-322-222		
w	Aston Corporation	$	11556.55E
w	Aquila International Fund	$	790.40E
w	DEF Associates N.V.	$	17329.66E
w	Eagle Select Fund	$	1112.38E
w	First Eagle Fund	$	107400.15E
w	The Global Beverage Fd	$	131.88E
	015 ASIA PACIFIC PERFORMANCE, SICAV		
f	APP	$	12.26
	016 ATLAS CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LTD		
w	The Credit Spectrum Fd	$	1017.25+
w	Atlas Global Fd	$	117.69+
w	Atlas KITC Arbitrage Fd	$	1296.36+
w	Convertible Arbitrage Fd	$	1158.69+
m	Challenger Fd	$	1285.26
w	The Discovery Fund	$	1117.75+
w	The Second Atlas Arbitrage	$	1082.27+
	017 BAII Tel: 44-171-724 3700		
f	Intermarket Fd Latest NAV	$	640.16
	Interportfolio Fund		
f	Convertible Fd (FF)	FF	3356.41
f	Convertible Fd (US$)	$	784.28
	018 BANK BRUSSELS LAMBERT (32-2) 481 3340		
d	BBL Invest America Cap	$	805.78
d	BBL Invest Belgium Cap	BF	25164.00
d	BBL Invest Japan Cap	Y	31101.00
d	BBL Invest Latin Amer Cap	$	692.90
d	BBL Invest HK & China Cap	$	305.86
d	BBL Invest Asian Grth Cap	$	272.65
d	BBL Invest UK Cap	£	408.32
d	BBL (L) Inv Goldmines Cap	$	100.35
d	BBL (L) Invest Europe Cap	LF	24986.00
d	BBL (L) Invest World Cap	LF	5817.00
d	BBL (L) Inv Base Met Cap	$	327.48
d	BBL(L) Inv Telecom & Multi	$	590.21
d	BBL (F) Invest France Cap	FF	8697.00
d	BBL Renta Fd Intl Cap	LF	13297.00
d	BBL Patrimonial Intl Cap	LF	134633.00
d	BBL L Sh-Medium Cap	BF	15291.00
d	BBL & MC Fund Convertibles	DM	5691.92
	019 BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND		
	Shore Distributor Guernsey 441481 726614		
w	Intl Equity Fund	$	12.90
w	Intl Bond Fund	$	12.73
w	Dollar Zone Bd Fd	$	10.85
w	Asia Pacific Region Fd	$	6.34
w	India Fund	$	1.420
w	Sterling Equity Fd	£	1.926
w	Sterling Bd Fd	£	[illegible]
	201 BANQUE EDOUARD CONSTANT		
d	BEC Div Fd Intellbond	SF	92.96
d	BEC Div Fd Intelsec	SF	269.45
d	BEC Swissfund	SF	287.48
	BANQUE FRANCAISE DE L'ORIENT		
m	BFO Sicav-Global Strategies	$	1099.59
	020 BANQUE INDOSUEZ		
m	Decathlon Fund Ltd	$	107.29
m	The Dragon Fund	$	79.59
d	Maxima Fut Fd Ser 1 Cl A	$	122.196
d	Maxima Fut Fd Ser 1 Cl B	$	111.257
d	Maxima Fut Fd Ser 2 Cl C	$	142.072
d	Indosuez Curr. Cl A Units	$	130.748
d	Garmmon Japan Warrant	$	0.336
d	Indosuez High Yld Bd A	$	109.70
d	Indosuez High Yld Bd B	$	115.68
d	Maxi Espana	Ptas	175345.00
d	Indosuez Latin America	$	10.04
d	Indosuez Multimedia Fd	$	19.28
	INDOSUEZ ASSET MGT ASIA		
w	Indosuez Asian Pfl-Philip A	$	14.24
w	Indosuez Asian Pfl-Philip B	$	14.31
w	ISA Asian Growth Fund	$	74.60
w	ISA Japan Reg. Growth Fd	Y	701.00
w	ISA Pacific Gold Fund	$	13.48
w	ISA Asian Income Fund	$	11.98
w	Indosuez Korea Fund	$	7.34
w	Shanghai Fund	$	19.45
w	Himalayan Fund	$	15.12
w	Manila Fund	$	18.962
w	Malacca Fund	$	14.972
w	The Siam Fund	$	21.55
w	Indosuez Hong Kong Fund	$	75.1302
w	Indosuez Sing & Malay Tst	$	31.1702
w	Indosuez Pacific Tst	HK$	34.625z
w	Indosuez Japan Fd	$	12.492
w	Indosuez Managed Tst	$	33.0252
w	Indosuez Asian Pfl-Indon A	$	11.26
w	Indosuez Asian Pfl-Indon B	$	11.35
	021 BANQUE SCS ALLIANCE		
	(4122) 839-4500, Geneva		
w	Pleiade North Am Equities	$	175.88
w	Pleiade Europe Equities	Ecu	221.94
w	Pleiade Asia Pacific Eq	$	114.83
w	Pleiade Environment Eq	$	111.43
w	Pleiade Dollar Bonds	$	116.08
w	Pleiade ECU Bonds	Ecu	140.82
w	Pleiade FF Bonds	FF	132.21
w	Pleiade Intl Conv Bonds	SF	107.90
w	Pleiade Dollar Reserve	$	117.60
w	Pleiade ECU Reserve	Ecu	108.73
w	Pleiade SF Reserve	SF	[illegible]
w	Pleiade FF Reserve	FF	116.40
	198 BARCLAYS GLOBAL INVESTORS HK		
	42/F Citibank Tower, Citib PL, 3Garden Rd/HK		
	Tel : (852) 29032121		
d	China (PRC) (02/09)	$	16.508z
d	Hong Kong (02/09)	$	78.978z
d	Indonesia (02/09)	$	7.925z
d	Japan (02/09)	$	6.178z
d	Korea (02/09)	$	6.337z
d	Malaysia (02/09)	$	17.718z
d	Philippines (02/09)	$	15.015z
d	Singapore (02/09)	$	16.496z
d	Thailand (02/09)	$	12.357z
d	Asean Fund (02/09)	$	2.270z
d	South East Asia (02/07)	$	33.118z
	022 BARING INTL FD MANGRS (IRELAND)		
	LTD (SIB RECOGNIZED) (FAX 82593)		
d	Baring Emerg World Fund	$	0.889z
d	Baring Global Resources	$	13.812
d	High Yield Bond	$	13.282
d	Japan Smaller Cos Fund	$	7.002
d	Baring Eastern Europe Fd	$	14.042
d	World Bond FFR	FF	85.532
	023 BARING INTL FD MNGRS (IRELAND)		
	LTD (NON SIB RECOGNIZED) (FAX 82593)		
d	Australia	$	20.71*
d	Japan Fund	$	20.272
d	Malaysia & Singapore	$	84.612
d	North America	$	52.162
d	Octopus Fund	$	38.46*
d	Pacific Fund	$	107.282
d	International Bond	$	20.42*
d	Europa Fund	$	27.74*
d	Hong Kong	$	189.81*
d	Trinity Warrant	$	41.172
d	Global Emerging Mkts	$	19.002
d	Latin America	$	17.272
d	US Dollar Currency Fund	$	18.952
d	Currency Fund Managed	$	57.262
d	Korea Feeder Fund	$	5.722
d	Europa Select Feeder Fund	$	1.1612
	024 BEACON GLOBAL ADVISORS LTD		
w	Genstar Cons Ltd	$	4967.21
w	Compass Series N. Ltd	$	10863.50
w	Compass Series E. Ltd	$	3086.62
w	Compass Series S. Ltd	$	9267.80
w	Compass Series W. Ltd	$	7162.30
	202 BEC UNIVERSAL FUND		
d	Global Eq USD A (Div)	$	25.4639
d	Global Eq USD B (Cap)	$	27.1352
d	Global Bonds USD A (Div)	$	14.0913
d	Global Bonds USD B (Cap)	$	24.9576
d	Global Bonds FRF A (Div)	FF	132.2240
d	Global Bonds FRF B (Cap)	FF	207.3698
d	Europe ECU A (Div)	Ecu	232.3974
d	Europe ECU B (Cap)	Ecu	229.9974
d	Far East USD A (Div)	$	21.2075
d	Far East USD B (Cap)	$	21.4267
d	Japan JPY A (Div)	Y	928.5595
d	Japan JPY B (Cap)	Y	938.5595
d	Pomac FRF B (Cap)	FF	153.0780
d	Latin Am USD A (Div)	$	22.0657
d	Latin Am USD B (Cap)	$	22.3934
d	Nordic Eq Sek B (Cap)	Sek	169.5207
	025 BELINVEST FUNDS		
m	Belinvest Brazil Select Fd	$	134.79+
m	Belinvest Equities Fd	$	1087.37
m	Belinvest Realty Fund Plc	$	111.852
w	Belinvest-Multibond	$	1626.90
	027 BOWEN CAPITAL MGT		
w	Stewart Asia Fund	$	10.0026
w	Zipangu Fund	$	7.8573
	101 CALLANDER T:33-1-53674894 F:53674599		
w	Callander F-Asset	$	264.39
w	Callander F-Austrian	AS	1521.44
w	Callander F-Eastern Europe	DM	104.49
w	Callander F-Growth Opp	$	198.08
w	Callander F-Spanish	Pta	13826.00
w	Callander F-Swiss Growth	SF	206.85
w	Callander F-US Health Care	$	62.96
	032 CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		
w	Cap-Intl Intl Fund	$	207.55
w	Capital Italia SA	$	57.94
	033 CAPITAL INVESTMENT GROUP PLC		
w	Capital Growth Fund	$	10.22
	404 CDC INTERNATIONAL		
w	CEP Court Terme	FF	203482.65
	035 CHEMICAL IRELAND FD ADM LTD		
	353-1 44 13 433		
w	AHL Diversified Plc	$	15.02
	CHILTON		
	c/o Citco Fund Services (Curacao) N.V.		
	Tel : (599-9) 32 22 22		
b	Chilton Intl (BVI) Ltd Cl A	$	18916.00E
b	Chilton Intl (BVI) Ltd Cl B	$	18076.00E
b	Chilton Natural Res. (BVI)	$	11427.03E
	036 CITIBANK (LUXEMBOURG) S.A.		
	POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. (352) 451414-1		
d	Citinvest Global Bond	$	172.97
d	Citinvest FGP USD	$	1451.71
d	Citinvest FGP ECU	Ecu	1596.44
d	Citinvest FGP ESP	Ptas	11702.00
d	Citinvest Selector	$	1835.50
d	Citicurrencies USD	$	1916.09
d	Citicurrencies DEM	DM	159.11
d	Citicurrencies GBP	£	193.80
d	Citiport N.A. Equity	$	443.11
d	Citiport Cont. Euro Equity	Ecu	315.09
d	Citiport UK Equity	£	194.66
d	Citiport French Equity	FF	2002.53
d	Citiport German Equity	DM	159.77
d	Citiport Japan Equity	Y	4226.00
d	Citiport IAPEC	$	297.36
d	Citiport Eamec	$	92.69
d	Citiport N.A. S Bond	$	194.53
d	Citiport Euro Bond	Ecu	194.53
d	Citiport Japan Sm Cap	Y	7078.00
d	Citiport Italian Equity	Lit	141411.00
d	Citiport US Dpp Bond	$	104.27
d	Citiport US Eq Gro	$	129.78
d	Citiport US Sm Cap	$	101.00
d	Citiport II ST Bond	Lit	105699.00
d	Citiport II Lt Bd	ITL	110888.00
m	CL Asian Income Fund	$	104.736
d	CL MGD Currency Fund	$	179.35
d	India Focus Fund	$	709.45
d	Money Manager I	$	11.72
d	Money Manager II	$	11.25
d	Citiselect Pffl Balanced Fd	$	11.20
d	Citiselect Pffl Growth Fd	$	10.97
d	Citiselect Pffl Enhanced Grth	$	10.60
	038 CITIBANK GLOBAL ASSET MGT (ASIA) Ltd		
	Tel 00 852 2868 6366 Fax 00 852 2523 1279		
d	CIF (Cayman) Asia Eq	$	7.51
d	CIF (Cayman) H.K. Eq	$	13.49
	039 CITITRUST		
m	Citiperformance Pffl S.A.	$	22.085
	040 COMGEST (33-1) 44 70 75 10		
m	C.F.E Onyx Fund	$	15.3075
f	C.F.E. Lotus Fund	$	11.0057
w	Comgest Asia	$	1383.37
w	Comgest Europe	SF	2509.26
w	Panda Sicav	$	834.86
	041 CONZETT HOLDINGS LTD		
	Internet site: www.conzett.com		
w	Controvest Limited	SF	2431.24
w	Conzett Europa Invest Ltd	SF	2072.63
w	Conzett Forex Fund Ltd	$	4375.77
w	Emerg Mkts Quant Fd Ltd	DM	1484.70
w	Equilibrium Fund Ltd	DM	1392.45
w	Sunflower Trading Fd Ltd	DM	2203.50
	042 COWEN ASSET MANAGEMENT		
	Cowen Enterprise Fund N.V.		
w	Class A Shs	$	1140.76
w	Class B Shs	$	2196.73
	043 CREDIS INVESTMENT FUNDS		
	Tel +41 1 333 8500 Fax +41 1 221 3425		
d	CS Portf (L) Fix Inc (DM) A	DM	103.81
d	CS Portf (L) Fix Inc (DM) B	DM	111.15
d	CS Portf (L) Fix Inc (SFR) A	SF	102.39
d	CS Portf (L) Fix Inc (SFR) B	SF	107.81
d	CS Portf (L) Fix Inc (US$) A	$	102.78
d	CS Portf (L) Fix Inc (US$) B	$	110.39
	[illegible]		

999 Other Funds

AS - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; CS - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Marks; Dkk - Danish Kroner; Do - US Dollars; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FM - Finnish Mark; FL - Dutch Florin; IDR - Indonesian Rupiah; Lit - Italian lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; MYR - Malaysian Ringgit; Ptas - Pesetas; SGS - Singapore Dollars; SF - Swiss Francs; Sek - Swedish Kroner; THB - Thai Baht; Y - Yen;

a - asked + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; - ® Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ° - Paris exchange; ++ -Amsterdam exchange; a - inadequated earlier; x-not registered with regulatory authority. P: Middle of bid and offered price. E: estimated price; y: price calculated 2 days prior to publication; z: bid price.

The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (f) - fortnightly; (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly.

Call or Fax.
NOKIA 9000
www.nokia.com

The data in the list above is the n.a.v. supplied by the fund groups to Micropal SA. It is collated and reformatted into the list before being transmitted to the IHT. Micropal and the IHT do not warrant the quality or accuracy of the list, the data of the performance of tides of the Fund Groups and will not be liable for the list, the data of Fund Group to any extent. The list is not and shall not be deemed to be an offer by the IHT or Micropal to sell securities or investments of any kind. Investments can fall as well as rise. Past performance does not guarantee future success. It is advisable to seek advice from a qualified independent advisor before investing.

Herald International Tribune
SPORTS
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1997

WORLD ROUNDUP

Martin Protests

GOLF Miguel Angel Martin said Wednesday that he had been thrown off Europe's Ryder Cup team not because he was unfit but because he was not a big enough name.

The Ryder Cup Committee said Tuesday it had dropped the Spaniard because he refused to take a fitness test. "It's 100 percent unfair," he said. "They can't throw me away like that. There is a big difference to the sponsors between Tiger Woods playing Nick Faldo and Tiger Woods playing Miguel Angel Martin. Nobody in America or England knows Miguel Angel Martin."

Martin has not played since July 18 because of a wrist injury. He had an operation two weeks ago.

"I think I will be ready but I am a professional," he said, "and if I don't feel well I will withdraw. It's too early to decide now."

"I only heard about what had happened when an English journalist called me," he said. "The Ryder Cup is important, and the committee has to act with principles and professionalism. It has not done that."

Martin also blamed Seve Ballesteros, the team captain. "I don't think Seve has wanted me on this team for several months," he said. *(Reuters)*

IOC Clears Accused Cities

OLYMPICS The International Olympic Committee on Wednesday cleared Stockholm and Cape Town of wrongdoing in their campaigns to be host to the 2004 Olympics. Both had been accused of offering minor but questionable inducements to IOC voters, who will elect a host city Friday.

"This is a product of a certain climate," said Francois Carrard, the IOC secretary general. "As we get close to the vote, there are always rumors, plots and insinuations. It's nothing new. It's a sign of the process." *(IHT)*

Strickland Charged

Rod Strickland, a point guard for the Washington Wizards of the NBA, was arrested Wednesday in Washington on charges of driving under the influence, the police said.

• Bruce Smith, the Buffalo Bills defensive end, was convicted in Virginia Beach of drunken driving. A police officer had found him asleep in his Mercedes and Smith failed a sobriety test. He received a 30-day suspended sentence Tuesday, was fined $250 and had his license suspended for one year. He appealed the traffic court conviction.

• Nate Newton, a Dallas Cowboys offensive lineman, was cleared of allegations that he raped his former mistress, a woman who, his attorneys said, tried to extort money from Newton before going to police. *(AP)*

3 Scots Boycott Match

SOCCER Three members of Scotland's national team said Wednesday that they would not play in Saturday's World Cup qualifying match against Belarus because it is on the same day as the funeral of Diana, Princess of Wales. All three play for Glasgow Rangers.

"Tears have been shed from the corner of England to the top of Scotland," said Ally McCoist, a veteran striker. "It is only proper to pull out and show our respect."

Striker Gordon Durie and goalkeeper Andy Goram also said they wouldn't play. *(Reuters)*

Mandela Seeks to Bring the Olympic Torch to Africa

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — Five years after South Africa returned to the Olympics, and seven years after his release from prison, President Nelson Mandela is expected to ask the International Olympic Committee on Friday to award the 2004 Summer Olympics to Cape Town.

No African city has ever formally bid to be host to the Olympics, but this would not serve as a plea. From Mandela it will be a request among equals. He is the first African leader to command universal respect from the predominantly white, conservative, upper-class members of the IOC. Indeed, he will be the most important man in the room.

He was scheduled to arrive in Lausanne on Thursday and was expected to make at least one short speech Friday morning during South Africa's 55-minute presentation to the IOC. Cape Town will be preceded onto the stage by Stockholm and followed in the afternoon by Athens, Buenos Aires and Rome.

It is difficult to gauge the effect Mandela might have on an organization that seeks to create, through sport, the kind of humanitarian and social improvements that he represents in South Africa. The image of an Olympic Torch in Cape Town burning within sight of Mandela's former prison on Robben Island may be too strong for the Olympic committee to ignore.

"Just before Atlanta was awarded the Games, everybody was very touched by Andrew Young and his presentation," said Anton Geesink, a Dutch IOC voter, evoking a comparison to Mandela. Geesink said IOC members vote for different reasons. Some might support Cape Town for the quality of its bid, or out of sympathy for Africa, or, "because of the head of state."

"Maybe Mandela needs to win only 10 more votes," he said.

Geesink, who won a judo gold medal at the 1964 Olympics, suggested that his vote would go to the city that might best serve the athletes.

In the late afternoon Friday, he and 106 voting colleagues will cast secret ballots until a majority is achieved. With each round the city with the fewest votes will be cast out. The winner will have seven years to prepare before becoming the world's symbolic capital.

The fear over South Africa's contentious Olympic bid is that seven years may not be enough. Only recently did Mandela lay down his republic's new constitution. The South African truth commission is still upturning the gravestones from decades of apartheid rule. The people who would profit from the massive Olympics building campaign would very likely be those who still hold the economic power from the days when black Africans were deprived of the most basic human rights.

But the Cape Town organizers predict a more universal windfall. They estimate that the Olympics would create 92,000 permanent jobs, which in turn would allow 92,000 homes to be built. Tourism would necessarily improve, from the 1 million who visited southern Africa last year to closer to the 10 million-a-year Australia attracts.

Chris Ball, the chief executive of Cape Town's bid for two years, quotes independent predictions of an economic impact of $1.5 billion annually for the next 10 years if the vote goes their way. That would easily cover the $100 million loans promised by the government over each of the next seven years.

"I can't conceive of a bid that will have a bigger impact on sport, a bigger impact on the economy, a bigger impact on human development," Ball said Wednesday.

The gains made by Africans in track and field and other sports would only be accelerated by an Olympics held in Africa. Ball predicted that an Olympic torch relay throughout Africa would unify the continent and present its beauty and diversity to the world.

Yet, the doubts over Cape Town's bid threaten to engulf its promise. For one thing, Mandela is the old father to a very young child. How will the new society develop without his moral leadership?

The question itself, phrased in just this way, hints at the patronizing economic approach that the white man takes toward South Africa. But the fact is that the Olympics is a saintly, mythical vehicle with a billion-dollar engine under the hood. If a country wants the Olympics then the attitude of its keepers must be accepted. The IOC voters will want to understand why foreign investment has been lacking since the transition to the new South African government. They will want assurances that the crime problem notorious throughout much of the country will not spread over the next seven years to Cape Town.

The Cape Town that would greet visitors to the 2004 Olympics will look very different from the Cape Town that 81 IOC members have visited officially in the last year. New roads, housing, hotels, communications, and virtually all of the Olympic competition facilities have yet to be built. The IOC will want to be sure that its massive investment is going to be developed properly. To that end Thabo Mbeki, South Africa' deputy president, has been showing himself in Lausanne as the steady kind of leader likely to replace Mandela.

The favorite for the election still appears to be Rome, with Athens, Stockholm and Cape Town also in the running. Only Buenos Aires seems to be out of contention, but even that is not certain. It might well be, as many voters are claiming, that close to half of the IOC delegates will make their decision based on the final presentations Friday. The dynamic is whether Mandela, the biggest star of these pre-Olympic games, can effect from his pulpit a belief that South Africa will make good on the kind of promise that he embodies. It is one thing to respect him from afar. The great leader of our time must now persuade the world to believe with him.

Agassi Comeback Ends In Error-Filled Struggle

By Jennifer Frey
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Andre Agassi took off his white cap after the second set and went back onto the court without it. His stubble-covered head glistened with sweat under the night lights at Arthur Ashe Stadium. And his eyes glistened with the disappointment of a man who knew he was in terrible trouble.

On a stunning day at the U.S. Open, Agassi put the final dagger into a t tournament that is fast running out of

U.S. OPEN TENNIS

major stars. Brilliant in the past few rounds, Agassi struggled, stumbled, and eventually fell, 6-3, 7-6 (7-4), 4-6, 6-3, to Patrick Rafter, the No. 13 seed, the day after Pete Sampras was upset, also in the fourth round.

Agassi's defeat came on a day that started with No. 2 Monica Seles falling to No. 11 Irina Spirlea and was punctuated by an incredible comeback from No. 2 Michael Chang, who nearly was upset, as well. Chang won 11 of the last 12 games to beat France's Cedric Pioline, 6-3, 0-6, 5-7, 7-5, 6-1.

With Agassi and Sampras gone, Chang is the runaway favorite to capture the men's title in a field that includes no former U.S. Open champions and only one former Grand Slam titlist — Chang, who won the French Open in 1989.

Agassi, who won this tournament in 1994 as an unseeded entrant, had been bidding to do the same this time. When Sampras lost Monday, he almost immediately anointed Agassi the favorite.

But Rafter — the serve-and-volleying Australian who made a surprising semifinal showing at this year's French Open — instead advanced to the quarterfinals, where he will meet Magnus Larsson of Sweden. Chang will play Marcelo Rios, the No. 10 seed, who beat Sergi Bruguera, the No. 7, in straight sets.

After a dreadful season that has left him with a world ranking of 63d, Agassi looked like he was returning to his previous form at this tournament. Tuesday night, though, he showed all kinds of heart and put in all kinds of effort, but just couldn't match that with his performance on the court.

Normally a genius at the return game, Agassi had trouble even with Rafter's second serve early in this match and he had trouble with his own serve across the board. Clearly frustrated, he frequently yelled loudly at himself, and took to pacing about the court.

But after dropping the first set and getting broken early in the second, Agassi staged a fierce rally that roused the New York crowd. He saved a set point when Rafter was serving at 5-4, and had two set points of his own when Rafter was serving at 5-6. He couldn't convert either, though, and lost a tiebreaker that seemed, at the time, to break both his spirit and his heart.

Looking subdued and almost compliant, Agassi quickly went down 4-1 in the third set, and with the clock fast approaching midnight, a substantial number of the remaining fans started to slip out of their seats. They figured Agassi — who has been accused of giving up more than a few times in his career — was minutes away from the end of his tournament. They were wrong.

This is the U.S. Open. Agassi won five straight games to take the set and ran off the court for the change-over pumping his fist and looking energized once again. And he kept the crowd's hopes alive in the fourth set by staying on serve with Rafter until the eighth game.

In that game, Agassi managed to win only one point on his service, and that failure proved fatal. Leading 5-3, Rafter double-faulted on his first match point, then finished Agassi off with a beautiful backhand volley winner.

Chang put in an effort worthy of the prize for which he pines, refusing to fold in a match that seemed so certain to end with his failure that some fans fell asleep in the late-afternoon heat. After losing back-to-back sets, Chang fell behind 5-2 in the fourth set before he rediscovered his skills. Pioline was in for a shock.

Chang held serve, then Pioline served for the match at 5-3 and Chang broke him on his third break-point opportunity. And after that, Chang started running Pioline all over the court. The Frenchman — who lost to Sampras in this year's Wimbledon final and in the 1993 final here — never had a match-point opportunity. And he hit an easy forehand wide at the net when Chang had set point in the fourth.

Mike Blake/Reuters
Andre Agassi leaping to serve to Patrick Rafter. Agassi fell in four sets.

Open Victory Might Bring Spirlea Joy But No Cash

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The promise was made in the spring of 1996 on a Florida freeway.

Irina Spirlea, a Romanian tennis player, was traveling by car with her manager, Stefano Lopez, and her new coach, Max Pace. She was in a playful mood, having just won her first significant title at Amelia Island.

"We were driving along, and Irina says we're going to make some bets," Lopez said. "We got talking about Greg Norman and the golfers and how they sometimes give half their prize money to their caddies. And so we said to Irina, 'Let's do it the golf way.'"

Spirlea decided to go one better than Norman. If she won a Grand Slam singles title, she vowed she would give all her prize money to Lopez and Pace. Now, Lopez and Pace are flirting with a very large payday.

"I know you think I'm crazy," Spirlea said Tuesday after her 6-7 (5-7), 7-6 (10-8), 6-3 upset of Monica Seles in the U.S. Open. "If I win here, I'm going to be so happy, I won't need money."

"That's $650,000," someone said.

"I'm going to think about it," a slightly mischievous expression forming on her broad, open countenance.

A Fast, Flashy Venus in Tennis Shorts

Vantage Point / **MICHAEL WILBON**

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — She's taller than just about all the other players. She's definitely faster and from all indications stronger. She's got the fastest serve of any woman at the U.S. Open. She's flashier, more outspoken, and she wears her hair differently. She hits harder than almost anyone, she also makes more unforced errors than anyone. Oh, and let's not forget that in a sport that's 99 percent white, she's black. Women's tennis really hasn't seen anyone like Venus Williams, the 17-year-old bundle of extremes and dissimilarities. And she knows it.

When the subject of Tiger Woods was broached this week, Williams said: "He is something different from the mainstream golfer. In tennis, I also am. I'm tall. I'm black. Everything's different about me."

Until now, being different and extreme was more a calling card than playing great tennis. That changed pretty dramatically Tuesday night, when with a 7-5, 7-5 victory over Sandrine Testud of France, Williams advanced to the semifinal in her third Grand Slam tournament. Five matches and she has lost only one set. She's the first woman to reach the U.S. Open semifinal in her debut in the event in 19 years and the first unseeded semifinalist in 21 years.

Remember, we're talking about a young woman who had won only one Grand Slam match — at the French Open — before last week. We're talking about someone who has never reached the semifinals of any tournament. Someone who never played the junior circuit, hasn't played college tennis and doesn't have a coach. Her father, Richard, who raised her to play in much the same way Earl Woods created his son Tiger, isn't even here for some reason Venus doesn't want to talk about.

What she's got is huge, imposing talent in the rawest form. Fortunately for someone with so little experience, she's also a quick study, so quick in fact that her game has evolved about two years' worth in 10 days. It's as if she's teaching herself how to play on the fly — during a Grand Slam, no less. Williams had never played a match with any change of pace until her third-round match against Anke Huber.

"It used to be that I was not quite able to understand that I didn't have to go for winners," she said, adding that she borrowed the new various-speeds approach from her younger sister, Serena. "A lot of people, it takes them years to understand. But I've been able to understand more, quicker than a lot of people. I never took too much pace off the ball. It wasn't part of my game."

So just like that, she practiced hitting slower shots to exact spots loaded with spin, and brought the new strategy to match play. Why did she add something so important literally overnight? "It didn't seem extremely dramatic," she said.

She slowed her serve down from 120 miles per hour (190 kilometers per hour) to 100 miles per hour Tuesday night because she found out that Testud was having more trouble with spin than with pace. "I didn't feel as much pressure to hit great shots, hit them on the lines," Williams said. "Sometimes just deep, well-placed shots, puts pressure on my opponent to do something better, and that is the game I really hadn't played before."

Before this latest tinkering, Williams was at her best when she was blasting away with a power game. The problem was, she was sacrificing efficiency for power. She even called herself "the Unforced Error Kid," and said: "Usually, I'm making all those errors, going for shots prematurely. I usually just grab unforced errors, and put them in my bag."

Even against Testud, Williams missed shots that a good club player would have made. But Williams would then drop your jaw by going on a spree in which she would rip shots at impossible angles at a speed only Steffi Graf and Monica Seles can consistently match.

And when she's on, she's got a confidence that's, well, reminiscent of Deion Sanders. "I'm kind of like a power player," she said. "All power, big serve, big ground strokes. If I wanted to, I could come to the net, which I don't do often. I'm pretty fast. Most people aren't fast. If you hit a drop shot, I'm going to get it. When you play me, don't hit any drop shots."

IT'S THAT kind of brashness that upsets some of her peers. You don't usually see In Your Face in women's tennis. Anything beyond "I played well today" is considered brash talk. But the public loves her. Quite a few of the women on the tour have another take on Venus, however. Lindsay Davenport says Venus didn't return a smile at Indian Wells. Joannette Kruger said Venus smiled at her mockingly during one of the change-overs this week. "I can't change what people feel," Williams said. "When I want to smile. I'll smile. If I don't want to, I'm not going to. I think it's a little bit peevish. Smiling, what does that have to do with anything?"

It has to do with the resentment that accompanies being the most hyped new kid on the block, that's what. Seles faced it. Anna Kournikova, 16, is catching it at every stop on the tour. The older players might have found some reason to resent Martina Hingis but she started kicking their butts before they could even figure out who she was.

Williams isn't at that level yet, and probably that's good. Women's tennis has seen far too many 17-year-old burnouts. The best thing Richard Williams has done, besides train his daughter, is restrict the number of tournaments she played. Venus Williams has come to New York seemingly unburdened, laughing, joking, charming most people she's come in contact with. She hasn't won a tournament, yet she's already a star. Backward as that seems, it's nonetheless amazing that on her own she seems to be developing an all-around game that may soon justify the hype.

Ken Feiden/The Associated Press
Venus Williams rejoicing after beating Sandrine Testud, 7-5, 7-5.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	85	50	.629	—
New York	79	57	.581	6½
Boston	67	72	.482	20
Toronto	65	72	.474	21
Detroit	64	73	.467	22
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	71	63	.530	—
Milwaukee	70	67	.511	2½
Chicago	69	69	.500	4
Minnesota	57	79	.419	15
Kansas City	56	79	.415	15½
WEST DIVISION				
Seattle	76	62	.551	—
Anaheim	74	65	.532	2½
Texas	65	73	.471	11
Oakland	53	85	.384	23

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	86	52	.623	—
Florida	82	56	.599	3½
New York	75	62	.547	10½
Montreal	69	68	.504	16½
Philadelphia	52	82	.388	32
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Houston	70	68	.507	—
Pittsburgh	69	70	.496	1½
St. Louis	64	74	.464	6
Cincinnati	60	76	.441	9
Chicago	56	83	.403	15½
WEST DIVISION				
Los Angeles	78	61	.561	—
San Francisco	76	62	.551	1½
Colorado	70	70	.500	8½
San Diego	65	74	.468	13

TUESDAY'S LINESCORES

INTERLEAGUE

New York	000	000	000	—0	3	0
Philadelphia	002	000	12x	—5	10	0

Kn.Rogers, Nelson (8) and Girardi; McGrace and Lieberthal. W—McGrace 2-0. L—Kn.Rogers 5-6.

Cleveland	010	110	001	—4	11	0
Pittsburgh	011	003	10x	—6	9	0

Jr.Wright, Jacome (7), Plunk (8) and S. Alomar; Silva, Peters (7), M. Wilkins (7), Loiselle (9) and Osik, Kendall (7). W—Silva 1-0. L—Jr.Wright 5-3. Sv—Loiselle (25). HRs—Cleveland, T. Fernandez (8). Pittsburgh, Dunston 2 (11).

Detroit	000	000	000	—0	4	0
Atlanta	112	100	00x	—5	10	0

Keagle, Jarvis (3), Duran (6), Gallard (8) and Walbeck; Neagle and J. Lopez. W—Neagle 19-3. L—Keagle 1-4. HRs—Atlanta, Lockhart (5), J. Lopez (22), Neagle (1).

Boston	022	010	000	—5	7	0
Montreal	100	400	01x	—6	9	3

Saberhagen, Wasdin (5), Brandenburg (7) and Hatteberg; Thurman, Bennett (5), DeHart (7), Urbina (9) and Widger. W—DeHart 1-1. L—Brandenburg 0-2. Sv—Urbina (24). HRs—Boston, Jh.Valentin (16), M.Vaughn (31). Montreal, H. Rodriguez 2 (26), Fullmer (1).

Kansas City	000	000	000	—0	7	2
Cincinnati	200	000	02x	—4	9	0

Rosado, Carrasco (7), J. Walker (8), Bevil (8) and M.Sweeney; Burba, Sullivan (6), Belinda (7), Shaw (8) and J. Oliver. W—Burba 7-10. L—Rosado 9-11. Sv—Shaw (29). HR—Cincinnati, W. Greene (21).

Minnesota	110	000	010	—3	8	1
Chicago	023	103	00x	—9	14	1

Tewksbury, Tm.Miller (4), Serafini (7) and Steinbach; D. Miller (7); M.Clark and Houston. W—M. Clark 11-7. L—Tewksbury 5-11. HR—Chicago, Sosa (32).

Baltimore	200	000	000	0—2	9	0
Florida	000	000	200	1—3	8	1

Mussina, A. Benitez (8), Mills (9), Te.Mathews (10) and Hollins; K.J.Brown, F. Heredia (9), Nen (9), K. Miller (10), Vosberg (10) and C.Johnson. W—Vosberg 1-0. L—Te.Mathews 3-4. HRs—Baltimore, R.Palmeiro (32). Florida, Alou (19).

Toronto	001	100	102	—5	7	1
New York	024	001	01x	—8	12	2

Clemens, Crabtree (7), Escobar (8) and O'Brien; S. Martinez (8); Acevedo, Wendell (6) and Huntley. W—Acevedo 2-1. L—Clemens 20-5. Sv—Wendell (5). HRs—Toronto, Cruz Jr. 2 (23). New York, R. Ordonez (1).

Milwaukee	000	100	102	—4	5	1
Houston	010	010	000	—2	5	1

D'Amico, Villone (6), De.Jones (9) and Matheny; Lewis (7), Stinnett (9); Kile, B. Wagner (9) and Eusebio. W—Villone 1-0. L—Kile 17-5. Sv—De.Jones (31). HR—Milwaukee, Js.Valentin (15).

Chicago	000	000	010	—1	7	0
St. Louis	410	000	10x	—6	11	0

Navarro, Sirotka (3), J. Darwin (7) and Fabregas; An.Benes, Bautista (8), Beltran (9) and Ditelice. W—An.Benes 10-7. L—Navarro 9-13. HRs—St. Louis, McGwire (10), Gant 2 (16).

Los Angeles	204	120	120	—12	18	0
Texas	200	102	204	—12	20	5

Nomo, Osuna (6), Guthrie (7), Hall (7), Radinsky (9), Te.Worrell (9), Dreifort (9) and Prince; D.Oliver, Moody (5), W. Heredia (8) and Leyritz, H. Mercedes (9). W—W. Heredia 1-0. L—Te.Worrell 2-6. HRs—Los Angeles, Prince (3). Texas, Ju.Gonzalez (33).

Colorado	102	200	110	—7	12	1
Anaheim	100	000	100	—2	9	2

Astacio, De.Jean (9), M. Munoz (9) and Je.Reed; Dickson, Hasegawa (4), Codaret (8), Chavez (8) and Encarnacion, Kreuter (8). W—Astacio 9-9. L—Dickson 13-7. Sv—M. Munoz (2). HRs—Colorado, Weiss (3), L. Walker (41), Je.Reed (13). Ana., Erstad (14).

JAPANESE LEAGUES

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS
CENTRAL LEAGUE

Yakult 3, Yokohama 1
Hiroshima 12, Chunichi 6
Hanshin 5, Yomiuri 3

PACIFIC LEAGUE

Orix 13, Nippon Ham 7
Kintetsu 4, Lotte 3
Seibu vs. Daiei, ppd. rain

TENNIS

U.S. OPEN

TUESDAY'S RESULTS
MEN'S SINGLES
FOURTH ROUND

Magnus Larsson, Sweden, def. Wayne Ferreira, South Africa, 6-3, 7-6 (7-5), 6-3; Michael Chang (2), U.S., def. Cedric Pioline, France, 6-3, 0-6, 5-7, 7-5, 6-1.

Patrick Rafter (13), Australia, def. Andre Agassi, U.S., 6-3, 7-6 (7-4), 4-6, 6-3.

MEN'S DOUBLES
QUARTERFINALS

Yevgeny Kafelnikov, Russia, and Daniel Vacek, Czech Republic (4), def. John-Laffnie de Jager and Robbie Koenig, South Africa, 7-5, 7-5; Jonas Bjorkman and Nicklas Kulti, Sweden (11), def. Jiri Novak and David Rikl, Czech Republic, 7-6 (7-3), 3-6, 6-4.

Mahesh Bhupathi and Leander Paes, India (10), def. David Adams, Australia, and Wayne Ferreira, South Africa, 6-4, 7-6 (9-7).

WOMEN'S SINGLES
QUARTERFINALS

Irina Spirlea (11), Romania, def. Monica Seles (2), U.S., 6-7 (5-7), 7-6 (10-8), 6-3; Venus Williams, U.S., def. Sandrine Testud, France, 7-5, 7-5.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES
QUARTERFINALS

Lindsay Davenport, U.S., and Jana Novotna, Czech Republic (3), def. Yayuk Basuki, Indonesia, and Caroline Vis, Netherlands (6), 6-3, 7-5; Martina Hingis, Switzerland, and Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, Spain (2), def. Conchita Martinez, Spain, and Patricia Tarabini, Argentina, 4-0, retired.

MIXED DOUBLES
QUARTERFINALS

Lisa Raymond and Patrick Galbraith, U.S. (1), def. Elena Likhovtseva, Russia, and Jeff Tarango, U.S., 7-5, 6-3.

SEMIFINALS

Manon Bollegraf, Netherlands, and Rick Leach, U.S. (5), def. Brenda Schultz-McCarthy, Netherlands, and Luke Jensen, U.S., 6-3, 6-4.

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS
WOMEN'S DOUBLES
QUARTERFINALS

Gigi Fernandez, U.S., and Natasha Zvereva, Belarus (1), def. Alexandra Fusai and Nathalie Tauziat, France (7), 4-6, 6-2, 6-2; Nicole Arendt, U.S., and Manon Bollegraf, Netherlands (4), def. Ruxandra Dragomir, Romania, and Iva Majoli, Croatia (16), 6-3, 3-6, 6-4.

SOCCER

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

Volendam 1, Vitesse Arnhem 1

STANDINGS: Ajax Amsterdam 9, Feyenoord 9, Heerenveen 9, PSV Eindhoven 7, Twente Enschede 7, Roda JC Kerkrade 6, NEC Nijmegen 6, Groningen 4, Graafschap Doetinchem 4, Vitesse Arnhem 4, RKC Waalwijk 4, Utrecht 3, Volendam 2, NAC Breda 1, Sparta Rotterdam 1, Willem II Tilburg 0, MVV Maastricht 0, Fortuna Sittard 0.

ITALIAN CUP
SECOND ROUND, FIRST LEG

AC Milan 0 Reggiana 0

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL
AMERICAN LEAGUE

BALTIMORE—Sent RHP Mark Seaver to Oakland Athletics to complete June 27 trade for OF Geronimo Berroa.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

LOS ANGELES—Recalled C Henry Blanco, INF Adam Riggs, 2B Wilton Guerrero, OF Wayne Kirby, RHP Mike Harkey and LHP Dennis Reyes from Albuquerque of the PCL. Bought contracts of OF Eric Anthony, 1B Eddie Murray and INF Paul Konerko from Albuquerque. Moved INF Tripp Cromer from 15-day to 60-day disabled list. Sent INF Chad Fonville to Chicago White Sox to complete Aug. 27 trade for OF Darren Lewis.

BASKETBALL
NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

PHOENIX—Signed F George McCloud to 1-year contract.

COLLEGE

NCAA—Rejected reinstatement petition from Miami, Fla., WR Jamaal Germain, who was declared ineligible last month by school for ethical conduct violations.

DENNIS THE
JUMBLE
DESTE
BYASS
URQUOM
RETTER
INTERNATIONAL FRANCHISES

SPORTS

U.S. Rider Hopes For Happy Finale

Tour of Spain Is 'Last Chance'

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — On the far side of 30 since June, Darren Baker is preparing to end his career as a professional bicycle racer, to leave Europe and return to the United States and become a businessman, somebody in financial services. Baker, who has a degree in finance from the University of Maryland, and his wife are already looking for an apartment in San Francisco, not far from their home in Santa Rosa, California.

"I have more aspirations than being a bicycle racer until I can't physically do it any more," he says.

But first he knows just the farewell present he would like: "A victory," he said during the Tour of Holland last week. "That would be a nice way to go, wouldn't it?" A consistently high placer and occasional winner in American races, he has yet to win in Europe, where he has competed as an amateur and professional since 1991.

After riding for the U.S. Postal Service team in the Tour of Holland, Baker is getting ready for the start Saturday of the three-week Vuelta a Espana, the Tour of Spain.

"One last chance," he said. "I'll look for my opportunity, do my best and hope."

If not, he continued, it's been fun.

Yes, it has, and fun is important to him. The bright and lively Baker is rarely seen without a smile, never less so than during races in the United States, where his mother, father and wife often show up with one and sometimes two small dogs dressed in a miniature version of Baker's team jersey. The dog barks, Baker's parents hold up signs saying, "Go, Darren," and he rides by, beaming.

Once he leaves Europe, the native of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, is not tempted to continue riding solely in America. "It's time to get going with the rest of my life," he said. "We want to start a family. The big goal is to retire before I'm 50 with enough money to buy a sailboat and sail around the world.

"Races in America are familiar and comfortable and not quite as difficult as they are in Europe," he said, laughing at his understatement earlier this year. He was speaking the day before the Paris-Roubaix race, about as tough as it gets in a one-day classic.

"I don't mind difficult races," he continued, "but I like to be at least a little bit competitive. I don't feel I'm very competitive here." He blamed an intense spring schedule of races and then a long layoff.

"As a professional athlete, you want to excel. I speak for myself: I want to excel at every race. If you can't do that, it takes away a lot of the fun.

"I love racing my bike. It's the most fun thing in the world — you can get out there and viciously attack guys and not get in trouble. And you can win doing it."

When he turned professional in 1993 with the Subaru-Montgomery team, a lot was expected of Baker because he had been so promising the previous two years with the U.S. national amateur team. "I was strong," he said. "Most of the time I was just as strong as Lance Armstrong," his teammate, "maybe even stronger on the climbs.

"But he was always more hungry for the win than I was. I envied him. Strong as anything. But I was, too. I could put the hurt on guys, ride away from them."

Then, early in 1993, after a few races in the south of France, Baker got sick and wound up in a hospital in Dortmund, Germany, with pneumonia and a chest infection.

"I had a high fever for about a week, above 105," he recalled. "I don't know, I never really made it back after that. Some people say I was pretty close to dying."

After that week of fever and hallucinations, his chest filled with so much liquid that his left lung collapsed and his heart was pushed to the right side of his chest cavity.

"I'm basically dying, wasting away," he said talking about that time.

Showing a scar, he told how he finally went into surgery. "They cut my chest open, put seven tubes in to drain the liquid but it had coagulated, so they cut my side open and scooped two and a half liters of junk out.

"Ever since then, I haven't felt the same. I've had spurts where I felt good but I've never seriously felt that I could stomp the way I did in '92. Every year I get better but it's never going to get back to where it was.

"So I have some regrets. My career wasn't what it could have been. But what can you do? I've seen a lot of the world, I've met some incredible people, it's been a great journey."

He was hoping to ride the Tour de France and end on a "bang," but he was not selected for the U.S. Postal Service team.

"That's all right," he said. "The Tour of Spain, that's not a bad hand of cards to be dealt either."

Michael Green/The Associated Press

The Twins' Marty Cordova bouncing one at the plate against the Cubs. He was tagged out by the catcher.

Mets Retire Toronto's Clemens Early

Pitcher Has Better Day at Plate Than on Mound as N.Y. Wins, 8-5

The Associated Press

Roger Clemens, starting at Shea Stadium for the first time since he pitched for the Boston Red Sox in the Bill Buckner game in the 1986 World Series, gave up as the Toronto Blue Jays lost to the New York Mets.

Clemens (20-5), who leads the majors in victories, got on base all three times he batted by doubling, walking and reaching on an error. But he lasted only six innings on a hot humid evening, as the Mets won, 8-5, and his American League-leading earned run average climbed from 1.73 to 1.92.

"I'd much rather have a better day on the mound than at the plate," Clemens said. He dropped to 0-3 in interleague play.

Rey Ordonez hit his first homer of the season and drove in three runs for the Mets. Jose Cruz Jr. homered twice and drove in three runs for Toronto.

Braves 5, Tigers 0 In Atlanta, Denny Neagle pitched a four-hitter for his 19th victory and hit his third career homer, as the Braves beat Detroit.

"No. 19 is special," said Neagle (19-3). "I go deep, go 2-for-3, get a shutout. No complaints from me."

Javy Lopez and Keith Lockhart also homered as the Braves won for the 10th time in 13 games. The Braves ended a seven-game home losing streak against AL teams, dating back to their World Series-clinching victory over the Cleveland Indians in 1995.

Cardinals 6, White Sox 1 Mark McGwire hit his fourth 500-foot home run of the year as St. Louis beat Chicago.

McGwire hit a two-run shot off the scoreboard in left-center in St. Louis in the first inning. His 44th homer of the season was the longest at Busch Stadium since the Cardinals began estimating distances in 1988.

"I've hit some long ones before, but I've never hit any like Mark has," said Ron Gant, who homered twice for St. Louis. "That's just phenomenal. I've never seen anything like that."

Andy Benes pitched seven strong innings for the Cardinals. He allowed one run and six hits and won his second straight start.

Phillies 5, Yankees 0 In Philadelphia, Mike Grace pitched a three-hitter and faced the minimum 27 batters. Grace (2-0), who got his first major-league victory in 15 months last week, walked none and recorded his only strikeout by fanning Tim Raines for the final out.

Pirates 6, Indians 4 In Pittsburgh, Shawon Dunston homered twice in his Pirates debut. Dunston, acquired from the Chicago Cubs on Sunday, hit a tying solo shot in the second and a go-ahead three-run homer in the sixth off rookie Jaret Wright. Matt Williams extended his hitting streak to a career-high 19 games for Cleveland.

Expos 6, Red Sox 5 In Montreal, Henry Rodriguez's second home run of the game, a solo shot in the eighth, snapped a tie as the Expos improved to 11-3 in interleague play. Rodriguez and rookie Brad Fullmer each hit two-run homers in the fourth inning. Fullmer's pinch-hit shot came in his first major league at-bat.

Reds 4, Royals 0 In Cincinnati, Dave Burba pitched five scoreless innings, Reggie Sanders doubled in two runs and Willie Greene hit a two-run homer as the Reds snapped a three-game losing streak.

Pete Rose Jr. pinch hit for Burba in the fifth and struck out.

Marlins 3, Orioles 2 In Miami, Edgar Renteria singled home the winning run with two outs in the 10th as Florida handed Baltimore its fourth straight loss. Charles Johnson opened the 10th with a single and pinch-runner Gregg Zaun advanced on a sacrifice.

Jeff Conine walked, and after both runners moved up on a groundout, Renteria singled to center. The Marlins have won five straight, all against AL teams, and are 11-3 in interleague games.

Cubs 9, Twins 3 In Chicago, Sammy Sosa hit a two-run homer and Tyler Houston drove in three runs for the Cubs.

Brewers 4, Astros 2 Gerald Williams drove in the go-ahead run with a sacrifice fly in the ninth as Milwaukee beat the Astros in Houston to close within 2½ games of first-place Cleveland in the AL Central.

The Astros dropped their sixth straight and saw their lead in the NL Central shrink to 1½ games over second-place Pittsburgh.

Rangers 13, Dodgers 12 In Arlington, Rusty Greer's two-out run-scoring single capped a six-run ninth inning that rallied Texas to victory over Los Angeles. Greer, batting for the second time in the inning, lined a 3-2 pitch through the right side to score Alex Diaz with the winning run.

Rockies 7, Angels 2 Walt Weiss went 4-for-4 and hit one of Colorado's three homers as the Rockies won in Anaheim.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Ray Stubblebine/Reuters

Roger Clemens, who had a double in three at-bats, sliding to score against the Mets at New York.

On Scoreboard For Wild Card: One Big Error

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — So Major League Baseball, in its infinite wisdom, abandoned its position as the keeper of meaningful championships and instead created wild cards.

The new system, the rebels-in-charge explained, would maintain interest later into the season among fans in many more cities because their teams would have a chance to reach the playoffs by way of the wild-card route.

That road this season seems to have been eroded by potholes.

Wild-card races? What wild-card races?

The New York Yankees and the Florida Marlins, at last glance, were running unchallenged. The teams closest to them, before Tuesday night's games, were six and a half (California Angels) and six games (San Francisco Giants) behind.

At the corresponding time in the first year of the wild card, 1995, five teams were closer to the American League leader than the Angels are this season, and six teams were closer to the National League leader than the Giants. Last season at this time, the AL had four teams closer and the NL three teams.

Those were races; these are not.

Is this, then, an aberration? No one knows. It's possible that this season's development will be the rule rather than the exception. Then where will all of that enhanced interest be?

The absence of races is not the only problem with the wild-card format. Its existence has deprived the American League East of a good race between the Yankees and the Baltimore Orioles. Consider the approaching pair of four-game series between the teams, the first beginning Thursday night at Yankee Stadium.

If there were no contrived way for the Yankees to slip into the playoffs, they would face these series knowing they had to dominate the Orioles or pack up their bats and balls for the winter. But all the Yankees really have to do is avoid losing too many games so that the Angels cannot benefit significantly and create a wild-card race.

In fact, many people have suggested that the Yankees would be better off being the wild-card team because then they would play the Cleveland Indians, who are staggering their way toward the AL Central championship, and not the Seattle Mariners, who have people named Ken Griffey Jr. and Randy Johnson and others like them.

Mike Hargrove, the Indians' manager, said Tuesday that the suggestion that the Indians would be an easier opponent for the Yankees than the Mariners did not bother him.

"It doesn't hurt my feelings," he said by telephone from Pittsburgh. "I hope the Yankees do get to play us. That means we're in it."

But if Hargrove isn't bothered, baseball officials should be.

The suggestion that has been raised could threaten the integrity of the game. If a team like the Yankees were to conclude that they would be better off playing the Indians rather than the Mariners, that first team could decide to make sure it won the wild-card spot and not the division championship.

Nothing is guaranteed — teams have squandered six-game leads before — but the Yankees are in excellent position. The Angels are the only team within a single digit of the wild-card lead, and their starting pitching is in shambles.

What incentive is there for the Yankees to try to win every game from the Orioles?

"I keep reading that," said Bud Selig, the acting commissioner, referring to the play-the-Indians suggestion.

"It's hard for me to believe a club still wouldn't want to be its division champion. But yeah, I have some concerns relative to that. Whatever we need to do, we probably need to make some adjustments relative to the wild-card situation.

"We knew there were some imperfections," Selig added.

"We've talked about it. The answer is we need to be at least somewhat concerned about it. There are some adjustments that probably will have to be made."

If the road to realignment leads to one 16-team league with four divisions, the wild card would not be needed in that league.

The champions-only playoffs would be restored, at least in part. But the other league would have 14 teams, pending future realignment, and would very likely have three divisions.

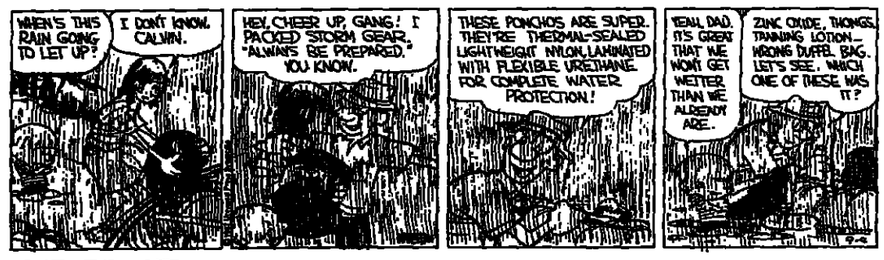
The realignment committee and the ruling executive council met in Chicago on Wednesday, hoping to move forward with a realignment plan that can win approval from the owners and the players.

It is a near impossible task. The committee members can't even agree on a plan.

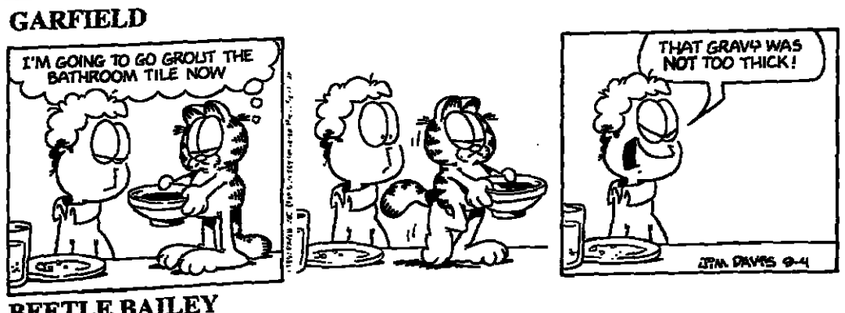
DENNIS THE MENACE

PEANUTS

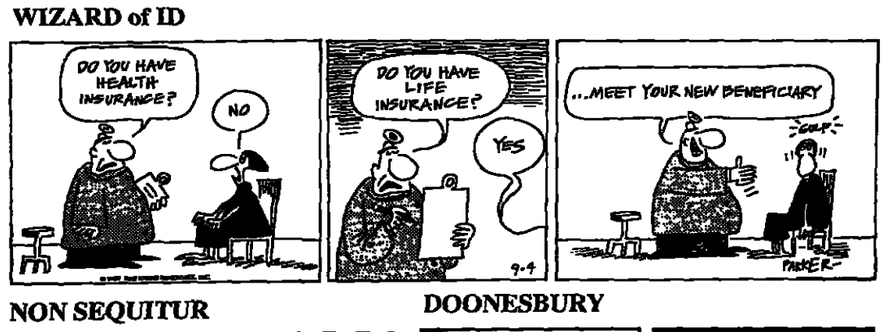
CALVIN AND HOBBES



GARFIELD



WIZARD of ID



BEETLE BAILEY

NON SEQUITUR

DOONESBURY

BLONDIE

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

DESTE

BYASS

URQUOM

HETTER

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HOARD GLAND WISELY LAXITY
Answer: Once she got the hang of it, skiing became — ALL DOWNHILL

INTERNATIONAL FRANCHISES
Appears every Wednesday in The Intermarket.
To advertise contact Nina Nieli in our London office:
Tel.: +44 1 71 420 0325
Fax: +44 1 71 420 0338
or your nearest IHT office or representative.

ART BUCHWALD

Billions, Up in Smoke

WASHINGTON — I realize that I may be the only one, but I am very confused by the recent tobacco settlements and the amounts of money the companies are willing to shell out so they can stay in business.

The last one is $11.3 billion that manufacturers have offered to pay the state of Florida. Mississippi accepted $3 billion a few months ago, and other states are waiting in line for offers they can't afford to refuse.

Buchwald

All I can gather from this is that, even with billion-dollar payouts, the tobacco companies have no fears about being forced out of business — even though everyone now agrees that cigarettes will kill you.

The irony of this came to mind when I read that Hudson Foods Inc. had apparently distributed tons of tainted meat that had caused an outbreak of illnesses in those areas where the meat was sold.

The cry of "Fire" went up immediately. Hudson announced the largest recall of any food company in America. Burger King canceled its contract. The government issued warnings to people not to consume the meat. Hudson may well have a problem staying in business.

Felix Rendacker, a spokesman for the tobacco forces, told me, "We have always known that bad beef can cause stomachaches and nausea. But there is still some question about whether tobacco can make you sick."

"If this is true, why are you paying billions to keep the states from suing you?" I asked.

"They need the money and we don't."

"Is there any tainted chopped meat in your cigarettes?"

"That's a trade secret. Our competitors would like nothing better than to know if our product contained inedible beef or not."

□

"Would you consider a recall if it turned out that cigarettes caused as much trouble as tainted meat?"

"We'd give it serious consideration and then reject it. Everybody is picking on tobacco these days. But how many people are willing to put up $11 billion to make peace with those who don't like it as much as frozen yogurt?"

This is not the end of the cigarette damage cases. As long as there are lawyers, there will be unhappy smokers, and as long as there are unhappy lawyers, there will be smokers.

Collectibles for Sale: Elvis and Madonna

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — Guitars played by Elvis Presley, Eric Clapton and Prince and a bustier worn by Madonna will go under the hammer Thursday in London, the auction house Christie's said.

An acoustic guitar signed by Elvis that he played in 1959 is expected to raise up to £7,000 ($11,000), while a Gretsch Rancher guitar that belonged to Clapton in the 1970s is valued at up to £4,000, and a 1960s Fender Telecaster guitar played by Prince at up to £3,000.

A black satin bustier worn by Madonna in concert is expected to fetch £4,000 to £6,000, Christie's said.

Strange, Murky Tale of a Looted Art Collection

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — In late October 1940, as Hitler's Germany began picking the fruits of its occupation of France, Nazi troops raided Alphonse Kann's mansion at Saint-Germain-en-Laye near Paris and carried away his entire art collection.

The works, which included eight rare illuminated manuscripts along with a trove of paintings, drawings and sculptures, were taken to the Jeu de Paume museum in Paris, where they were stored pending shipment to Germany.

Kann, 70 at the time and exiled in London, escaped the fate of 76,000 other Jews who were later deported from France to Nazi death camps. But his collection, along with those of the Rothschilds, Rosenbergs, David-Weills, Wildensteins and other wealthy Jewish families, disappeared.

Only after the Allied victory in 1945 were many looted artworks recovered and returned to their owners or the owners' heirs.

Kann, though, had a problem. He had left France in 1938 without making an inventory of his vast collection. When it came to reclaiming missing works, his memory often failed him. And when he died in late 1948 without ever returning to France, his heirs had no alternative source of information. His legacy, shared among five nephews, was considerable, but it did not include the eight medieval manuscripts.

Last fall, almost half a century later, Kann's heirs came upon strong evidence that the fragile prayer books should have formed part of the inheritance.

Then in November they discovered that the manuscripts were in New York City in the possession of Wildenstein & Co., the powerful family-run art dealer that owns two galleries in New York as well as the Wildenstein Foundation in Paris.

How the manuscripts arrived in New York, how they were traced, how they were offered for sale after the Kann estate tracked them down and how the Wildensteins continue to claim legitimate ownership of the documents make up a complex new chapter in the extraordinary story of the diaspora of Nazi-confiscated art that began in France in 1940 and continues to this day.

It is a story that could easily have been forgotten. After the war, France recovered some 61,000 artworks from Germany, of which 45,000 were identified and returned to their owners. Of the balance, 14,000 of minimal worth were sold, but the government held onto at least 2,000 works.

In theory, they were waiting to be claimed; in practice, they were absorbed by French museums, albeit still identified as "M.N.R.," the French initials for National Museums of Recuperation.

In the spring of 1996, an American journalist, Hector Feliciano, published "Le Musee Disparu" (published in the United States this year by Basic Books as "The Lost Museum") in which, among other things, he accused successive French governments of making no effort to find the rightful owners of unclaimed works of art.

To prove his point, he identified the original owners of several paintings seized by the Nazis that were hanging in French museums.

Among readers of the book in France was Francis Warin, 67, a great-nephew of Kann. He learned that one painting held by the Georges Pompidou Center, "Landscape," by the cubist artist Albert Gleizes, belonged to the Kann collection and that another in the Fine Arts Museum in Rennes, Picasso's "Head of a Woman" (1921), was bought by Kann in 1924.

Warin phoned Feliciano, who told him that each of the 1,202 works of art seized from Kann's home was marked by the Nazis at the Jeu de Paume with the initials "ka," for "Kann, Alphonse," and a number. German art experts then recorded a detailed description of each object according to its "ka" number.

Warin obtained the Kann dossier from the French Foreign Ministry, the official custodian of unclaimed artworks. Reading it, he and Feliciano noticed that among a large number of missing objects mentioned in the German inventory were eight illuminated manuscripts, identified as ka 879 through 886: five late 15th-century and early 16th-century Flemish Books of Hours, two 16th-century Italian prayer books and one Persian manuscript.

Warin said that Francois Avril, curator of manuscripts at the National Library, disclosed that three of these unclaimed manuscripts had been exhibited there in 1949, and that while Georges Wildenstein claimed these documents at the time, a report by the National Library had questioned whether he had proved ownership.

"The Foreign Ministry told me that at least three were given at its insistence to the Wildenstein family after the war.

Art Institute

Part of Alphonse Kann's art collection before the Nazis took it.

The response to Warin's other letters came from the Wildenstein Foundation's Paris lawyer, Jean-Luc Chartier, who stated that three of the manuscripts were bought from Edouard Kann, a distant cousin of Alphonse Kann, in 1909. "These documents are the exclusive property of the Wildenstein family and were returned to them after being looted," the letter said.

What Warin did not know was that, having sat on the manuscripts for 45 years, the Wildensteins suddenly put them on the market.

In February, Sam Fogg, a London dealer in rare books, was shown the documents and asked James Marrow, a professor of art history at Princeton University, to examine them.

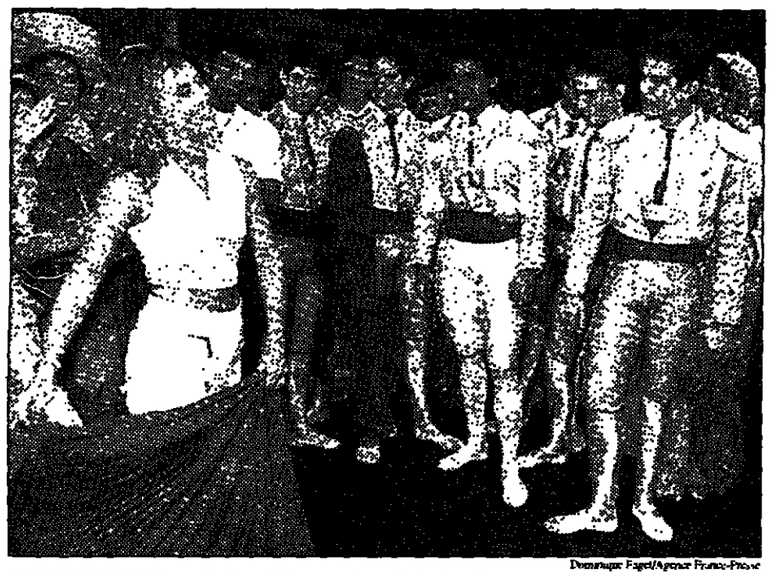
Marrow was introduced to Daniel Wildenstein and inspected the manuscripts. When he inquired about their provenance, however, Marrow said, he was told they came from the Kann collection and had been in the possession of the Wildensteins "for a very long time," although the family was unable to provide any date, bill of sale or detail of the acquisition.

"I never got a straight answer," Marrow recalled. He said he was also puzzled to find "ka" plus three-digit numbers marked in reddish pencil on each of the manuscripts. One, the "Hours of Jean Carpentin," for example, was ka 883.

In his report to Fogg, Marrow praised the manuscripts but noted the gallery's reluctance to discuss their provenance. He said that the London dealer was evidently interested in the documents, but one month later, having agreed on a purchase price, Fogg abruptly withdrew his offer.

In May, Marrow got in touch with Warin and shared all his information with him. "I told him, I'm not a judge or a lawyer," Marrow recalled. "I'm just saying that there are documents stolen from the Kann collection and someone else is offering them for sale. This is as close as one can get to an open-and-shut case."

PEOPLE


Dominique Faget/Agence France-Presse

BULLY, BULLY — A Spanish matador, Cristina Sanchez, posing with members of the Cuban National Ballet after rehearsing the ballet "Don Quixote" in Madrid.

NOW that **Walter Cronkite** and his wife have settled into their new apartment, he's had some time to reflect on the way it was. Cronkite, 80, a legendary newsman for CBS for 47 years, had quadruple bypass heart surgery in March, a year after having a knee replaced. His wife of 57 years, **Betsy**, also 80, decided last spring that they should leave their four-story New York townhouse for a one-floor apartment. "We hated moving," Cronkite told People magazine. "I don't know what was worse, all the sentimental stuff — that we had raised a family there, that we loved the neighborhood and the neighbors — or just the thought of cleaning out closets that hadn't been touched in 40 years."

□

Yoko Ono is about to close a deal with Columbia Pictures to make a movie about her romance with **John Lennon**, the New York Post reports, quoting unidentified studio sources. The paper said Ono saw the film as a chance to tell her version of their relationship and counter that of writers like **Albert Goldman**, who has described the former Beatle as an "autistic, schizophrenic, bisexual manic depressive." Ono — who has been blamed for the breakup of the Beatles — will be portrayed as a peacemaker between Lennon and **Paul McCartney**. Studio sources told The Washington Post that the deal would bring Ono at least $80 million.

□

Oprah Winfrey's production company and distributor have denied rumors that the talk show queen will retire next year. Talk of her departure was serious enough Tuesday to rattle Wall Street. Stock prices of King World Productions Inc., distributor of Winfrey's syndicated program, slipped in heavy trading. But King World and Winfrey's company, Chicago-based Harpo Productions, say Winfrey still has a couple of weeks to decide whether she will continue her program, which airs in 119 countries. "Despite media reports, Oprah has not yet made a decision regarding continuing 'The Oprah Winfrey Show' beyond the 1997-1998 season," Harpo Productions said in a statement. "She has to make a decision by September 15, 1997." A Los Angeles television station had reported Tuesday that Winfrey had decided not to renew her contract for a 13th season.

□

Christian Slater has been barred from contacting **Michelle Jonas**, his ex-girlfriend. Slater was charged with punching Jonas in the face at a rowdy party last month where he also allegedly bit one of her friends and attacked a police officer. When asked if Slater, whose arrest record says he admitted to police that he had used heroin and cocaine, had gone into drug rehab, his attorney, **Michael Napier**, said only, "He's dealing with the problems that caused all of this."

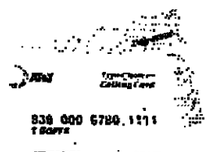
□

Authorities in Sweden last year told a couple who named their son **Brfxxccxxmnpckcccc11lmmnprxvclmnckssqlbb11116** to find a new, shorter name for the boy, but have now rejected his new name — **A**, according to the Hallands Nyheter newspaper. Initially, the parents refused to provide tax authorities with a name for their newborn son. After some contention, the parents finally provided them with the 45-letter and digit sequence, which they say is pronounced "Albin." That resulted in a 5,000 kronor ($625) fine from the tax authorities in 1996 for defying the Swedish name law. This summer, the couple registered their son as A. The tax authorities also rejected that name, as single letter names are not allowed. An appeals court upheld the decision. The parents have previously explained that they "chose a meaningful, expressionistic typographic formulation which we consider to be an artistic new creation in the pataphysical tradition in which we believe." The boy, who is still officially nameless, has a passport on which his name is given as **Boy Tarzan**.

Every country has its own AT&T Access Number which makes calling home and to other countries really easy. Just dial the AT&T Access Number for the country you're calling from and you'll get the clearest connections home. And be sure to charge your calls on your AT&T Calling Card. It'll help you avoid outrageous phone charges on your hotel bill and save you up to 60%*. So when in Rome (or anywhere else for that matter) do as many business travelers do. Use AT&T. Check the list below for AT&T Access Numbers.

Steps to follow for easy calling worldwide:

1. Just dial the AT&T Access Number for the country you are calling from
2. Dial the phone number you're calling.
3. Dial the calling card number listed above your name.



AT&T Access Numbers

EUROPE	
Austria ●○	022-903-011
Belgium ●	0-800-100-10
Czech Republic▲	00-42-000-101
France	0-800-99-0011
Germany	0130-0010
Greece●	00-800-1311
Ireland□	1-800-550-000
Italy●	172-1011
Netherlands●	0800-022-9111
Russia ●▲(Moscow)◗	755-5042
Spain	900-99-00-11
Sweden	020-795-611
Switzerland ●	0800-89-0011
United Kingdom ▲	0500-89-0011
	0800-89-0011
MIDDLE EAST	
Egypt●(Cairo)▼	510-0200
Israel	177-100-2727
Saudi Arabia◇	1-800-10
AFRICA	
Ghana	0191
South Africa	0-800-99-0123

Can't find the AT&T Access Number for the country you're calling from? Just ask any operator for AT&T Direct® Service, or visit our Web site at http://www.att.com/traveler

AT&T

●Limited availability. ○Public phones require local coin payment during the call. ▼Dial "02" after the AT&T Access Number. ◇Additional charges apply outside Moscow. ◗Public phones require payment of coin or phone card for dial tone. ▲Dial tone not available in selected countries.